

THE TIMES



FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1983

20p

THE TIMES

TOMORROW

On the beat
A full report on the most detailed survey ever undertaken in Britain on relations between the police and the public



On the moors
How to get the bird and take pot luck

On the shores
How the English live in Majorca

On time
A watching brief on clocks for Christmas

On the touchline
David Hands on England's chances of beating the All Blacks at Twickenham

Kyprianou plea to Thatcher

President Kyprianou of Cyprus is believed to have urged Britain to take a harder line against the newly-declared Turkish Republic of North Cyprus during talks with Mrs Thatcher in London last night.

Page 7

Severn Bridge restrictions

The Severn Bridge will be shut to traffic in high winds, or when a breakdown is likely to cause a traffic jam, the Secretary for Transport told MPs

Page 2

Geneva threat

A senior Soviet official has hinted that Russia will walk out of the Geneva talks on strategic arms as well as those on intermediate missiles

Page 8

£50,000 fine

The National Graphical Association has been fined £50,000 for contempt of court arising from a long dispute over recognition

Page 2

Britons freed

Rebels in southern Sudan released two Britons kidnapped on Tuesday, but still hold nine other foreigners

Page 7



Woolworth errs

A judge called a decision by F.W. Woolworth to prosecute a widow aged 77 for shoplifting "an affront to British justice". The prosecution then withdrew its case

Page 3

Jail campaign

A move is under way to allow a British woman whose death sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment in South Africa to serve the term in Britain

Page 3

Henna claim

A new hair care company has postponed the launch of its shares on the stock market after claims that henna hair colouring powders can cause ear infections

Page 19

Leader page 15
Letters: On investment, from Mr R. Phillipson; Cyprus, from Mr P. Castle; rule of law, from Professor Hedley Bull, and Mr M. Jennings
Leading articles: Chancellor's speech, Cardinal Hume, Yugoslavia

Features, pages 12-14
Doubts about the new Divorce Bill; El Salvador: arms and the age gap; Cruise, another great political disaster; Spectrum: the Kennedys; Friday Page: the art of Nadine Gordimer
Obituary, page 16

Mr Charles Murland, M. Bernard-Marcel Peyrouton, Monica Stirling

Home News	2-5	Law Report	18
Overseas	6-9	Motoring	27
Arts	16, 22	Parliament	5
Business	10, 11	Sale Room	2
Court	19-22	Science	18
Crossword	24	Society	24
Diary	28	TV & Radio	28
Events	30	Weather	30
		Wills	16

Inflation expected to fall to 4½ per cent

Lawson signals tax rises

- Economic prospects are good, the Chancellor claimed. Growth will be 3 per cent this year and next, inflation will fall to 4½ per cent by the end of 1984.
- Taxes may have to rise in the next Budget to stick to financial plans to limit borrowing.
- Public spending this year is higher than expected, though next year it will be limited to £126.4bn, as planned in the Budget.

By Kenneth Fleet, Julian Haviland and Frances Williams

The 1984 economic picture painted yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his autumn statement was shot through with one black streak. Mr Nigel Lawson not merely ruled out tax cuts in his spring Budget, he actually foreshadowed an increase in income tax.

That dismal prospect contrasted sharply with the general optimism of the Treasury's forecasts, which are rosier than at the time of Sir Geoffrey Howe's last Budget in March. They depend less on buoyant consumer spending than the recovery so far, and much more on higher exports and investment.

Inflation is expected to fall again, from its present 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. Output, which is 3 per cent up this year, should rise at the same rate next year.

Employment is expected to rise as the world continues its climb out of the recession. Unemployment, the Chancellor said, "appears to be levelling off".

For MPs, the Chancellor's forecast in the printed statement and in his words to the Commons of possible net tax increases of the order of £500m in his next Budget was the one unexpected element.

One or two Conservatives were alarmed by it. The great majority dismissed it as an unnecessary extra signal by Mr Lawson of his determination to uphold the financial strategy.

The strategy requires that in 1984-85, the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement should be £8bn, falling to 2.5 per cent.

of national output from 3.25 per cent this year.

Having taken into account the forecast of Government spending and made the conventional assumptions that direct and indirect taxes will be charged in line with inflation, Mr Lawson was led inexorably to "the need or some net increase in taxes in next year's Budget".

However, he did emphasize that his arithmetic would be reviewed "in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgement".

Mr Lawson formally confirmed that in the current year government spending had gone beyond prescribed limits. In spite of the £500m of cuts he imposed last July, after the Conservative Party's election victory in June, the PSBR for 1983-84 is now put at £10bn, against the £8.2bn estimated by his predecessor last March.

That degree of error is greater than the City had anticipated, hence the subdued response Mr Lawson received from the Stock Exchange.

On the latest form, interest rates will do well to remain where they are. An early fall is ruled out by the Treasury's figures and there is already a feeling that they may have to go up.

As widely anticipated the Chancellor has succeeded in keeping planned public expenditure

Continued on page 5, col 6

Universities and teachers face cuts

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Cuts in teachers' jobs, school meals and spending by universities are envisaged in plans for education spending next year, which propose more money in school cash but less in real terms.

The student grant is to go up by 4 per cent, the minimum grant being halved and parents earning more than £15,000 will need to contribute substantially more to their children's higher education.

Some may find themselves paying as much as £300 more a year towards the cost of keeping a son or daughter at university.

Expenditure on education is being increased by £492m in 1984-85, from £12,560m this year to £13,052m, a cash increase of 4 per cent, but a decline in real terms of 0.5 per cent, assuming inflation is running at 4.5 per cent.

More money will be spent on teacher training, which is rising to £11m and an extra £1m will go on staffing at the Department of Education and Science. Compared with other areas of government spending, education's share of the cash is larger than any other.

Expenditure on education is

37,000 Civil Service jobs to disappear

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Civil Service union leaders reacted sharply last night to the Cabinet's plan for a cut of 37,000 jobs over the next four years.

It is proposed to reduce the white-collar and industrial Civil Service by 593,000 by April 1988, an average 6 per cent cut. By the end of Mrs Thatcher's second term of office, roughly one in every five of Government jobs will have disappeared since she came to power in 1979. The biggest cuts, nearly 7,000 jobs, will be in the Inland Revenue and Mr Tony Christopher, the general secretary of the taxman's union IRS, said: "The spectre of redundancy might push our patience beyond the limit."

The union has called an emergency meeting of its executives next Wednesday to discuss the threat.

Half of the new cuts will come from privatization of Royal Ordnance Factories, which will take 18,500 jobs out of the Civil Service.

According to details announced in a written reply by Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, some departments will scarcely feel the impact of the cuts but others face a fierce roundabout.

The Ministry of Defence which is scheduled to have 200,000 employees next April, will have only 170,000 four years later.

The Department of Health and Social Security will lose nearly 3,000 jobs, the Department of Employment will shed more than 2,500 jobs and the Manpower Services Commission with a £1 billion-a-year budget to create jobs will itself lose nearly 1,000 posts. The arbitration service Acas will also lose staff, but the Home Office will increase by more than 5,000.

Mr Rees said: "The aim has been to improve the efficiency of the Civil Service and to match staff numbers closely to the necessary functions of departments. The figures show a continuing steady reduction in the size of the Civil Service to about 553,000 by 1988, a further fall of 6 per cent."



Mr Lawson: Before Cabinet meeting.

French jets hit Shia stronghold

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

France last night effectively declared war on the Shia Muslim extremists of Lebanon and their militant Iranian allies when a squadron of Super Etendard fighters carried out two bombing and rocket attacks on an Iranian-occupied barracks just outside the ancient city of Baalbek.

For at least an hour and half, 14 jets - taking off at dusk from the aircraft-carrier, Clemenceau - raided the hilltop of Ras el-Ain, a classical necropolis high above the Roman temples of Baalbek, upon which Iranian Revolutionary Guards and members of the Islamic Amal movement have made their military headquarters in a captured Lebanese Army compound.

Claims by the multinational forces that they had no advance warning of the Israeli air raids, looked even more implausible after yesterday's French strikes - which must have taken days to plan - against targets only 11 miles from those hit by the Israelis.

In a disturbing statement yesterday, the Shia Muslim Amal movement in Beirut - from which Mr Hussein Mousavi's Islamic Amal broke last year - said the Americans had assigned the first raid to the Israelis. "We draw the attention of American officials to our convictions," Amal said, "that Israeli aggression would not

Continued on back page, col 3

Carrington backed to head Nato

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher all but confirmed yesterday that Lord Carrington is to be the next Secretary-General of Nato.

After Mr Peter Tappell, Conservative MP for Lindsey East, has astonished the Commons by asking her at question time to reappoint Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary, the Prime Minister said that there

He said that the world seemed to have entered an exceptionally dangerous phase of its history and added: "In these critical times will she consider inviting Lord Carrington to resume his post at the Foreign Office." Several Cabinet ministers joined in the Labour laughter at the remark.

But it was noted by Conservative MPs that in her reply Mrs Thatcher had not offered a word of backing for Sir Geoffrey.

Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, said last night: "It is nothing more than speculation, therefore I have no comment to make."

• WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration said yesterday it would support Lord Carrington's candidacy when the vote is taken at next month's Nato ministerial meeting in Brussels (Nicholas Ashford writes).

A State Department spokesman said that the US was "naturally delighted" at Mrs Thatcher's decision to nominate Lord Carrington.

US-trained unit accused of village massacre

From John Carlin, San Nicolas, El Salvador

"The soldiers crammed about 20 of us children and our mothers into the house and then sprayed us with machine-guns, machine-guns and hand grenades in the alleged massacre. The witnesses supplied journalists with an ink-written list of 118 names of people allegedly killed by the Atlacatl battalion.

A gunner accompanying our group, automatic pistol in his belt, told me that the slaughter was "a symptom of the army's agony at its inability to defeat us on the battlefield".

US military advisers in El Salvador have recently expressed despair at the low morale and bad performance of the government troops, many of whom they have trained.

In an interview with *The Times* last week the commander of the elite Atlacatl battalion, Colonel Domingo Menteros, vigorously denied claims that Salvadorean military men were involved in the country's much-publicized human rights abuses. As John Carlin was returning from San Nicolas to send this story, the open boat in which he and five colleagues were crossing Lake Suchitlan capsized in a storm and submerged (Our Foreign Staff writers).

Timothy Ross, a British-born ABC television producer managed to reach land after swimming for an hour. Carlin and others - a Reuters correspondent, an American radio reporter, ABC's three-man television crew and the boatman were feared drowned.

In fact they spent four hours clinging to the upturned boat before it drifted ashore in the darkness. After spending most of the night sheltering among rocks at the lake's edge, they trudged for seven hours through thick jungle undergrowth before they came across a local villager who led them to safety.

They had travelled by boat because most of the roads were believed to be mined.

Boys to war, page 14

Poles say Andropov is planning Warsaw visit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

President Andropov, the Soviet leader, who is said to be ill, is planning a visit to Poland, official sources have disclosed. Although the timing is still uncertain, preparations for the visit are understood to be nearing completion.

The proposed visit was confirmed earlier this week at a news conference given by Mr Zbigniew Majci, a deputy premier and an expert in economic planning. Preparations for the visit were he said, "very far advanced, especially with respect to the economic programme. But I cannot define the date of the visit."

If the trip occurs soon, it will scotch the repeated rumours both here and in the West that

Attention is now focused on the forthcoming Central Committee plenum, which has been delayed. Mr Zaglajdin confirmed that preparations were under way.

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Top sports agents under fire

There was severe criticism of the role of two leading sports agencies, International Management Group and West and Nally, in the report of the Committee

Social work dispute may worsen after ballot

By Our Labour Reporter

Social workers' leaders are to ballot their 25,000 members on further industrial action which would deepen the crisis already affecting homes for children and the elderly.

More than 250 delegates representing members of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) yesterday urged their colleagues to vote for nine to five working which would increase disruption over Christmas.

The ban would mean a five-day week, no overtime, no shifts and no weekend working. "It would mean that running the homes would be very nearly impossible," a Nalgo spokesman said.

The delegates also voted to call a "Day of Action" on December 7 when Nalgo members would be authorized to walk out of the homes to take part in a national lobby, as they did on October 17.

A motion on an all-out strike was not put to the meeting yesterday, but there was strong evidence of increasing militancy among the social workers.

The ballot was authorized despite exploratory peace talks scheduled for next Tuesday at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). The new discussions were set up after an initiative by the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which represents a minority of the residential social workers.

More than 1,200 of the workers are already on strike at 176 homes in 23 local authority areas, seeking a shorter working week and an improvement in conditions.

The workers are seeking a cut in hours from 39 to 35 hours a week. They are also demanding premium payments for shift work and irregular hours, and better pay for working weekends and public holidays.

Print union fined £50,000 for defying ban by High Court

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC's boycott of union must be taught to obey the law by having all their assets sequestered."

The judge said that he had been asked to issue a writ for the seizure of all the NGA's assets because of the breaches, but did not think it right to do so at this time. The union was also ordered to pay costs.

Informal talks are expected today between the NGA and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, in readiness for full-scale debate at the TUC General Council next Wednesday on whether to defy the courts. In the meantime, the dispute with the Messenger Group of free-sheet newspapers, based in Stockport, Cheshire, will continue.

Ten more people were arrested early yesterday in further clashes outside the group's printing works at Winnick Quay, Warrington. They and nine others arrested the previous day have been charged with public order offences and released on bail.

The arrests came as more than 200 pickets tried to stop vans taking copies of the papers from Messenger's plant, where the NGA is claiming recognition.

● Journalists and printers at the *Evening Argus* in Brighton returned to work yesterday afternoon after the management promised to investigate claims that a union meeting was "bugged".

● Talks aimed at ending the sit-in at the Park Royal, north London, print works of the British Printing and Communications Corporation - printers of the *Radio Times* - broke down yesterday after eight hours.



Police officers taking shelter at Greenham Common, Berkshire, where four women were arrested yesterday and charged with obstruction after they tried to stop vehicles entering the air base. Two of the women are the wife and daughter of the deputy chairman of the West Yorkshire Police Authority. Mr Harold Best, He said last night: "They were making a stand for what was right". (Photograph: Brian Harris)

New Severn Bridge road curbs

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

The Severn Bridge is to be closed to traffic in high winds and when a breakdown occurs likely to cause a traffic jam on the bridge. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced yesterday.

The 24-hour weekly lane restriction was to be lifted from midnight last night and is to be replaced by more limited peak traffic restrictions as a result of which, Mr Ridley said in a Commons statement, "I am satisfied that the crossing will continue to be safe".

To cope with the wind hazard, traffic will be prevented from using the bridge. Mr Ridley said, when both the gust wind speed exceeds 50 mph at deck level and the maximum mean hourly wind speed at deck level is forecast to exceed 62 mph. These conditions are expected to occur, on average, no more than once in two to three years.

A new system is also being instituted to monitor incidents likely to cause a traffic jam on the bridge.

Mr Ridley said that he had received recommendations from Flint and Neill, consulting engineers, agreed by Mott Hay and Anderson, the consultants who carried out an independent check on the former's appraisal of the bridge's superstructure. He would assess, as soon as possible, the options put forward by Flint and Neill for strengthening the bridge to safely with increased loading.

● Mr Ian Keissall, director of the Confederation of British Industry in Wales, said that it would still want nothing less than an announcement that the Government was prepared to set up a feasibility study for a second crossing of the Severn (Craig Seton writes).

The government proposals are:

- Telephone subscribers to buy their attachments from approved suppliers of their choice by the end of next year.
- Mercury, the private network, expand to a national network and be given no competitor until 1990;

- Local cable television networks in partnership with British Telecom and Mercury to offer local telephone services;

- New satellite services, probably special television or information services, to be encouraged;

- British Telecom to get

government approval before introducing new products and services to prevent unfair competition;

● Special user groups (banks, betting shops and hotels, for instance) could be allowed to share private telephone circuits;

● More value-added networks (VANS) to be encouraged. These, like electronic mail services or sophisticated answering services, use British Telecom circuits which are resold with the "added value". More than 60 operators with 200 services are already in business.

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Fight to bring reprieved woman back from South African prison

By Richard Evans

A campaign has been started to allow Mrs Maureen Smith, the British woman whose death sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment in South Africa yesterday, to serve her jail term in Britain.

Mrs Smith, aged 40, who was born and brought up in east London before emigrating to South Africa in 1975, was sentenced to hang a year ago for the murder of her husband, Roger.

Yesterday an appeal court in Bloemfontein agreed by three votes to two to set aside the death penalty imposed on her and on Mr Jack Ramogale, the family chauffeur whom she paid to find a killer. He was sentenced instead to 15 years' imprisonment.

Mr Justice Wessels, the chief appeal judge in Bloemfontein, said that a combination of personality defects, the stress of an unhappy marriage and continuous and persistent coercion by her father and her

Dog owner spared £350 rescue bill

An unemployed Kent labourer will not have to pay the RSPCA's £350 cost of rescuing his dog from an underground drain. But he will be asked to contribute to an estimated £50 veterinary fees.

Mr Paul Brunt, aged 22, of Chatham, claimed the RSPCA had threatened not to return his year-old Border Lakeland terrier unless he paid some of the costs. The operation took three days and involved hiring a mechanical digger and a Dyno-Rod engineer. Mr Brunt said that he could not afford to pay.

The RSPCA said yesterday that it had never threatened withholding the terrier, but had made the "reasonable request" that Mr Brunt should pay the veterinary bill.

Former mistress loses court fight

Miss Valerie Burns, aged 40, who lived with her lover for 20 years and bore him two sons yesterday lost the final round of their legal fight for a share of their home. She was refused leave by the House of Lords to challenge a Court of Appeal decision last July that she was not entitled to any share of the house in Osidge Lane, Southgate, north London, in which Mr Patrick Burns, aged 57, remained after the relationship ended.

Armed raiders seize £41,000

A gang clubbed a security guard and robbed a cashier of £41,000 in wages yesterday in the centre of Stockport, Greater Manchester.

One of the six masked raiders waved a sawn-off shotgun and threatened a witness as the gang grabbed six plastic cases of wage packets being delivered to the Daw Bank bus depot for staff there.

£617,027 reclusive

A recluse, known for his frugal habits by neighbours in Shady Grove, Salisbury, left £607,691 net. Mr Ian Maines, a retired accountant, who died intestate in July, aged 71, had shared a basement flat with his sister.

Other wills, page 16

Mother freed

Dorothy Johnson, aged 33, of Silver Spring Close, Erit, south-east London, who strangled her daughter aged three, was put on probation for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on condition that she receives medical treatment. She had admitted manslaughter.

Victim's suicide

Mrs Ethel Kann, aged 66, from Holloway, north London, who found it difficult to cope with upsets in life took a fatal overdose after being mugged last month. St Pancras coroner's court heard yesterday.

Crash kills three

Three men were killed when a road tanker was crushed under a road in Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday. Firemen were unable to free the bodies for several hours because of fears of an explosion.

Britain set for biggest drinking spree

By John Young

Britain is about to embark on its biggest drinking spree ever, according to the Food and Drink Industries Forecasting Group.

Consumption of spirits, which fell by more than 10 per cent from 35.4 million to 31.7 million gallons between 1978 and 1982, is expected to reach 37.4 million gallons by 1987.

Whisky will hold its market share at about 54 per cent, as will brandy, 7 per cent, and rum 9 per cent. But gin is predicted

to continue its relative decline in popularity, from 17 per cent of the market in 1978 to less than 14 per cent in 1987, losing ground mainly to vodka.

Bear consumption, which also dropped by 10 per cent between 1978 and 1982, will have regained its position by 1987. Despite the rapid inroads made by lager, which by then will comprise more than 36 per cent of the market, about four-fifths of all beer will continue to be sold on draught.



New start: James Nelson and his wife Georgina at St Andrews University yesterday.

Man who murdered mother may get preacher's licence

Jockeys in bribes inquiry

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Jockey Club is to hold inquiries into allegations of bribery concerning a number of jockeys. Neither the precise number nor the identity of those involved has been revealed.

The Jockey Club statement yesterday was precipitated by a newspaper report alleging that one jockey had accepted a gift of £1000 after being unplaced in a race.

The Jockey Club has said that an unspecified number of jockeys will have to face an disciplinary committee at Portland Square, in London, next month.

Letters have been sent to those concerned this week.

Under the rules of racing, the stewards have the power to impose fines of up to £2,250 and disqualify a person for life for offences that come under their jurisdiction.

Woolworth prosecution condemned

A judge yesterday described a decision by F. W. Woolworth to prosecute a widow of 77 for shoplifting as an "affront to British justice". The prosecution then withdrew its case.

Mr Recorder Goldstein, sitting at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, said: "If Woolworth want the sadistic pleasure of prosecuting this woman they will have to pay for it. I have every intention of making sure they pay their own costs and every penny of defence costs."

The judge said that it was a public disgrace that such a woman, with no previous convictions, had been prosecuted and that the long wait before coming to the crown court could have killed her.

Mrs Eva Ronsley, of Wheatsheaf, Flamstead End, Cheshunt, had been accused of stealing goods worth £30 from Woolworth in Edmonton on May 14. A verdict of not guilty was recorded against her.

The judge said to Mrs Ronsley: "May I apologize to you on behalf of all who are associated with the court that you, at 77, a lady who has worked hard throughout her life bringing up a family and then having to bury your husband, should be subjected to this humiliation."

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The judge said that Woolworth should pay all the court costs and requested that the matter be reported to the company's managing director.

Woolworth said last night that the company recognized that its control procedures had not worked in this instance and they were already under review.

"There is an enormous problem for all retailers today and we have to take a tough line in order to protect our customers and our employees."

Two for one

British Caledonian Airways is offering two tickets for the price of one first-class ticket to Los Angeles and St Louis until December 31. The first-class St Louis round trip fare is £1,998, Los Angeles £2,226.

Girls 'must learn science at school'

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Science should be compulsory in schools for girls up to the age of 16 and positive discrimination should be practised to encourage girls to overcome centuries-old attitudes, Sir James Hamilton, former permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science, said yesterday.

Sir James was summing up at a Women into Science and Engineering conference in London, attended by 200 delegates from education and industry. Speaker after speaker had said that girls were being stereotyped by teachers into thinking of girls-only subjects and careers.

Miss Valerie Evans, in charge of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools in the West Midlands, described a highly-respected school in the Derbyshire Dales where she met a group of boys aged 11 using microcomputers in their spare time. "And what were the girls doing? They were sitting, talking, knitting - but nowhere near the micros."

Mr Ted Smith, of Preston Polytechnic, told the conference, organized by the Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology, that he was appalled by the sex-stereotyping of girls that went on in schools. One of his three daughters was

Action over wall to wall onions

The distinctly Gallic aroma permeating from M Patrick Mevel's tiny flat proved too much for some of his neighbours. And when they protested to Cardiff city council, inspectors found more than 30 tons of onions in store.

From floor to ceiling, the onions filled three rooms, and another room was used to string them. It was hardly a covert operation, for articulated trucks would pull up outside to deliver supplies as needed.

Each day, M Mevel, equipped with beret and bicycle, sets out from his onion emporium to sell his wares in central Cardiff.

But his tale failed to bring tears of compassion to the city fathers, who have given him until Christmas to make his flat an onion-free zone.

Cardiff city council said that the onions are being stored in a terraced house without planning permission.

M Mevel said: "It is all very sad. My family have been selling onions in Cardiff for generations. I do not mind the smell at all."

He adds that he only had eight tons stored and, after all, he knows his onions.

Selling glue sniffing kit 'is illegal'

Selling glue-sniffing kits to children knowing that they will use them to the danger of their lives or health is a crime under Scottish law, the Court of Criminal Appeal ruled yesterday.

The decision by the Lord Justice General, Lord Emslie sitting with Lords Cameron and Dunpark, means that two brothers accused of selling glue together with crisp packets and plastic bags to children aged between eight to 15, must stand trial at the High Court.

Mr Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 28, from Mount Florida, Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct in selling the kits at their shop.

Lord Emslie said that the principles of Scottish law stated clearly: "An old crime may be committed in a new way".

That principle agreed with the Lord Advocate, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, that any act is criminal if real injury is caused.

Rejecting the brothers' appeal against a previous ruling by Lord Avonside that they must stand trial Lord Emslie noted that Parliament had not addressed itself to statutory control of solvents.

Hotel guests 'fobbed off'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

One in four of the guests interviewed in a new survey of British hotels had been handled badly, to management and most of them said that they were "fobbed off" with indifferent answers or no answer at all.

More than 2,500 people took part in the survey and the results were published yesterday in the 1984 edition of the Automobile Association's guide to hotels and restaurants.

Nearly a third of those who

complained felt that their grievance had been handled badly, and 41 per cent never knew the outcome of their complaint. The guide describes it as "a serious criticism of hotel managements". It does not disclose the nature of the guests' complaints but AA members complained about unsatisfactory accommodation.

The AA Hotels and Restaurants in Britain, (25.95).

Address: National Westminster Bank PLC, Kuala Lumpur Representative Office, 24th Floor, Bangunan Pernas, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel: 938 333. Telex: NATWES 33044. Representative for Malaysia, David M. Hughes.

National Westminster Bank
The Action Bank

Nation warned of tax increases next year

THE ECONOMY

Taxes and national insurance contributions are likely to go up in next year's Budget. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear on his budget statement to the Commons. But he pointed out, his forecast of spending and borrowing at this stage was subject to a wide margin of uncertainty and would need to be reviewed before he came to his Budget judgment.

Mr Lawson said: As my predecessor did last year, I am laying before the House today an autumn statement which brings together certain matters customarily announced at this time of the year. The statement contains the Government's outline public expenditure plans for 1984-85, proposals for national insurance contributions for next year, and the forecast of economic prospects for 1984 required by the Industry Act.

In response to firm monetary policies the past year has seen falling inflation, renewed growth and solid evidence of our continuing recovery from world recession. Progress both on inflation and on growth this year has been better than expected at the time of the Budget.

Since the low point of the recession in early 1981, output has

grown by about 5 per cent, inflation has fallen from double figures to around 5 per cent, and there have been significant gains in productivity, competitiveness and profitability. Employment appears now to be flat, and unemployment is to be levelled off.

Output this year is expected to be about 3 per cent higher than in 1982, and the Industry Act forecast points to continuing growth next year. Recovery in the rest of the world, so far hesitant outside North America, is now widely expected to show some improvement.

With higher exports offsetting some slow-down in the growth of domestic demand, overall United Kingdom output is forecast to rise by a further 3 per cent in 1984. With inflationary pressures remaining weak, inflation is likely to edge down again next year to a rate of around 4% per cent by the fourth quarter.

PSBR assumptions

Downward pressure will continue to be exerted on public borrowing. Despite the measures I announced on July 7 it is clear that this year's PSBR is likely to be above the £8.2bn expected at the time of the Budget. The outcome is, of course, still uncertain but is now forecast to

be £1bn, mainly as a result of public expenditure running higher than expected, as I indicated to the House on July 7.

For next year, 1984-85, the forecast makes the conventional assumptions that the direct taxes and estate duties are both revised to reflect price rises, and that the PSBR is held constant at £8.2bn.

On the basis of the forecast made at the time of the last Budget, in accordance with the medium-term financial strategy.

Social security spending will also increase, although there will be reductions in the coverage of help with housing costs, particularly housing benefit. The social security programme provides for an uprating in November, 1984, based on the rise in prices in the 12 months to May 1984.

The Government has also reviewed its minimum requirements for the years up to 1985. The Chief Secretary to the Treasury is today publishing details of our plans for a continued steady reduction in the size of the Civil Service.

National Insurance

These increases are offset by higher receipts from the sale of council houses, the like, and by a reduction in planned spending on improvement grants, defence, employment, trade and industry, and several other programmes – including the aggregate external financing limits of the nationalized industries.

It is also broadly the same in real terms as the likely outcome for next year, 1983-84. So, with the economy expanding, public expenditure should continue to fall as a percentage of GDP next year.

National Insurance

Things, the fact that the privatisation of Enterprise Oil is now expected not this year but in 1984-85.

The House will be aware, the February White Paper provided for a provisional contingency reserve of £1.5bn. This figure remains intact.

The 1983 review of expenditure plans has, however, also allowed for a number of other programmes.

Health and personal social services, education, law and order, agricultural support, arts and libraries, and for a number of other programmes.

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Assets to raise £1,900m

Council rents

More for farmers

Privatization expected to raise a record £1,900m for Government

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expecting to raise a record £1,900m from privatization and other public sector asset sales in the next financial year. This is 50 per cent more than the Government has raised from this source in any previous year, but it is still expected to understate the final proceeds from the accelerating privatization programme.

The Treasury admitted last night that the £1,900m figure was a conservative one, which could emerge much higher once the planned stock market flotation of British Telecom has been completed.

The Government is planning to sell 51 per cent of the shares in British Telecom next October, and this alone will raise approximately £4,000m, according to City and government estimates. Yesterday's statement implies that the Government does not expect to raise all the proceeds in one financial year but will, as expected, spread them over a longer period by asking investors to put up money for shares in two or three tranches.

The only other privatization candidate that Mr Nigel Lawson identified by name yesterday was the planned flotation of Enterprise Oil, a new company that has been set up to hold the North Sea oil assets formerly owned by the state-owned British Gas corporation. That sale was originally

ASSET SALES

scheduled to take place in the present financial year, but has been put back until next summer on the grounds that possible Budget changes in the North Sea oil taxation regime could damage the company's reception on the stock market. Enterprise Oil is expected to raise at least £400m.

The new targets appear to take no account of the possible privatization of British Airways, or any of the other nationalized industries that the Government has pledged to return to the private sector in the course of its second term of office.

Privatization and other asset sales raised about £1,700m for the Treasury between 1979 and the election this summer. In this financial year, the Chancellor has set a target for asset sales proceeds of £1,250m, £500m more than the original estimate made at the time of the last Budget.

Having already raised £830m from the sale of shares in British and BP, Mr Lawson is well on course to achieve his target. The balance is expected to come from a down payment on the sale of the Wyke Farm oil field, in Dorset, and from the sale of government shares in Cable & Wireless, the telecommunications group.

Mr Lawson and other Treasury ministers have recently reiterated that privatization remains "a key element" of the Government's economic strategy. They believe that the programme could raise at least £10,000m over the next five years.

City analysts said last night that they suspected Mr Lawson might increase the £1,900m asset sale target during the next year, particularly if the alternative was a further threatened overshoot in the public sector borrowing requirement.

Other state-owned businesses that the Government has said it intends to privatize over the next few years include the British Airports Authority, the National Bus Company, the Royal Ordnance Factories, British Shipbuilders' warship yards and profitable parts of BL, such as Jaguar and Unipart. The Treasury is also keen to extend privatization to such monopolies as British Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

According to Treasury rules, the proceeds of privatization count as "negative public spending", and so can be deducted from the overall spending total. The £1,900 figure approximates to just under 1 per cent of total public spending but confirms that the privatization programme is being stepped up significantly.

Ripe assets: British Telecom (top), shares in which could raise £4,000m; drilling in the North Sea (left), where Enterprise Oil is a candidate for privatization; and Concorde (right), the flagship of British Airways, which the Government has pledged to return to the private sector.



AGRICULTURE

£422m extra for dairy surpluses

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Intervention purchases of surplus farm produce, mainly butter and skimmed milk powder, are expected to cost an extra £422m in 1984-85. Mr Michael Joplin, Minister of Agriculture, said:

That represents all but a small part of the additional £437m agricultural expenditure announced by the Chancellor.

Although part of it is refunded from the EEC budget as and when the surpluses are sold, usually at a heavy loss, it will strengthen demands for urgent action to deal with the mounting dairy surplus.

Mr Joplin also stated that compensatory allowances for hill livestock farmers would not be reduced, and that more money would be available for marginal farms once the European Commission had redesigned the so-called less favoured areas.

Winding up of the land settlement associations small-holdings scheme would contribute towards savings of £11m, he said.

Lord Gray of Contain, Minister of State for Agriculture at the Scottish Office, said that the announcement about hill-livestock allowances would provide a substantial boost to confidence among farmers in the Highlands and Islands.

Contributions rise for higher paid

By Lorna Bourke

Employees earning more than £12,220 a year will find themselves paying up to £70 a year more in National Insurance contributions when higher scales come into operation April.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday announced an increase in the upper and lower thresholds used for calculating National Insurance contributions, but there will be no rise in the flat rate charged, which remains at 9 per cent.

The lower threshold below which employees are not liable for National Insurance contributions goes up from £32.50 a week to £34 a week in April. Employees earning between £32.50 and £34 will be up to £3 a week better off. Part-time workers will be the main beneficiaries.

The upper earnings threshold above which contributions are not levied rises from £235 a week to £250.

Earnings within this band, which had previously been exempt from National Insurance contributions, will become subject to the full 9 per cent levy. Employers will find themselves paying up to £89 a year more for employees earning more than £235 a week.

For all employees earning between £34 and £235 a week the situation remains unchanged. National Insurance contributions at 9 per cent of

NATIONAL INSURANCE

earnings will continue to be levied.

Employees who are contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme will pay an extra 4p a week on earnings between £34 a week and £235 a week. Additional contributions will be payable on earnings between £235 and £250, the new upper limit. The maximum increase will be £1.07 for the employee and £1.17 for the employer.

The self-employed have not escaped. The flat rate Class 2 contributions goes up to £4.60 a week, which works out at an annual increase of £10.40 for those paying only Class 2 contributions.

Restrictions on offshore funds

Details of the new provisions to catch tax avoiders who invest in offshore roll-up funds were announced yesterday by the Chancellor. More than £1,500m has been pumped into the funds, which are mostly based in the Channel Islands.

The funds appeal particularly to higher rate taxpayers because they turn highly taxed income into lower taxed capital gains.

Any gains on disposals made after January 1, next year will be taxed as income at the investor's highest rate.

TRANSPORT

Spending on roads up as fares aid cut

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The figures for transport represent a marked shift from current expenditure such as local fares subsidy (£300m down) to capital expenditure such as road construction (£200m up).

Trunk road expenditure rises from £715m this year to £800m next year, and capital expenditure on local transport, roads, buses, tubes, airports, ports, rises from £720m to £850m. But current expenditure on local transport, covering both public transport subsidies and road maintenance, is cut from £1,890m for the current year to a target of £1,560m for 1984-85.

External finance limits for British Rail are down as expected from £953m to £936m;

and for British Airways from £58m to £160m reflecting expected higher profitability and repayment of debt to improve the airline's balance sheet.

The higher road construction budget means that the trunk road programme can be accelerated and bypasses round many towns and villages can be built.

The Department of Transport declined yesterday to give details, at this stage, of which localities may benefit; but at least 14 important contracts by this year overspent their budget by £100m.

Given that the gross increase in spending on such services this year was about £250m, the Government is allowing for a result, it said.

Fowler promised 1% growth will persist

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

Spending on the National Health Service is to rise by £800m next year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced.

That is an increase of just over 1 per cent in real terms, providing the Government's assumptions that prices will rise by 5 per cent and pay by 3 per cent are met.

The rise is 0.5 per cent more than the 0.5 per cent increase in real terms that health authorities had been told earlier this year to plan for the next decade, but it is based on spending after the Chancellor's 1 per cent in July.

Mr Fowler is also understood to have won an assurance in Cabinet that a similar level of growth will be allowed in 1985 and 1986.

The increase will roughly match the extra resources needed each year to cope with increased numbers of elderly, but extra developments and medical advances must be financed by efficiency savings.

NHS capital spending will rise by £50m, 7 per cent more than this year, to £760m. The Government has allowed an extra £190m next year for a family doctor service, which by this year overspent their budget by £100m.

Given that the gross increase in spending on such services this year was about £250m, the Government is allowing for a result, it said.

HEALTH

Healthcare to be abandoned

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Britain will abandon its target of achieving a real growth of 3 per cent a year in defence spending from 1986-87.

That was confirmed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who said that he had not argued for the existing commitment which ends in 1985-86 to be extended.

Britain had made a major effort to meet the spending target set by Nato. It would have been irresponsible to argue for the target to be continued indefinitely, Mr Heseltine said. If spending on the Falkland Islands was included, by the spring of 1985 defence spending would have risen by 21 per cent compared with 1978-79. If Falklands spending was excluded the growth would be 16 per cent.

Mr Heseltine said that defence spending in the next financial year would rise by 3.5 per cent in real terms, although the Treasury puts the figure at "some 3 per cent", and would rise again by 3 per cent in 1985-86.

The Ministry of Defence seems to have secured about £400m less than it wanted for next year, although as a proportion of total planned public spending its share has changed minimally, 13.45 per cent on the basis of yesterday's forecasts, as against 13.68 per cent in the Public Expenditure White Paper published last February.

Nato 3% target growth to be abandoned

DEFENCE

next year, although as a proportion of total planned public spending its share has changed minimally, 13.45 per cent on the basis of yesterday's forecasts, as against 13.68 per cent in the Public Expenditure White Paper published last February.

Mr Heseltine is thought to have argued for an increase of £200 to £300m above last February's plans. After allowing for various technical factors, he has emerged with £168m less than those plans envisaged.

He described that shortfall, equivalent to 1 per cent on a budget of £17bn, as being an extension of the £150m cuts which were imposed by the Chancellor in July for the current financial year.

In return, the Treasury has made concessions. It certainly wanted to cut defence spending by more than the £168m and it has also agreed that should inflation be higher than the assumed rates of 3 per cent for pay and 5 per cent for other expenditure then a "reconciliation" of the defence budget with the higher inflation rates would be made.

Main points of the economic forecast

- Economic growth of 3 per cent this year and next
- Inflation down to 4.5 per cent by Christmas, 1984, from 5 per cent at the end of 1983, after peaking at 5.5 per cent in spring, 1984
- A zero balance of payments in 1984
- Adult employment unchanged at 2,850,000 in 1983-84 and 1984-85
- Public sector borrowing of £10,000m in 1983-84, £2,000m more than forecast in the Budget, which is assumed for the time being to fall to £8,000m in 1984-85

12-monthly increase is expected to fall back, perhaps to around 4½ per cent by the end of 1984.

Personal consumption: Total real personal disposable income is now beginning to rise again as real take home pay rises and employment stops falling. The rise forecast for consumers' expenditure in 1984 reflects both a small further fall in saving and a rise in real after-tax incomes.

Demand and activity: As the UK and world economies recover, become more firmly established the composition of final expenditure is expected to begin to shift away from personal consumption towards exports and industrial investment.

Productivity and the labour market: As output growth is being consolidated, so the fall in employment seems to be ending, manufacturing employment (which now accounts for about one quarter of total employment) has been declining more slowly in the last six months while outside manufacturing employment is now rising.

Unemployment: The present forecast, subject to a wide margin of error, assumes an increase of 100,000 in employment in 1984-85, after allowance for indexation of personal taxes and specific duties.

Monetary policy: Monetary policy in 1984-85 is assumed, like fiscal policy, to be consistent with the indications given in the MTFs. These included a range for monetary growth of 6-10 per cent.

Inflation prospects: Some further increase [in the retail price index], perhaps to about 5½ per cent, is expected for the 12-month rate in the first half of next year as past favourable factors drop out of the comparison. These effects should however be short-lived and the

Economic prospects: summary

	Percentage Changes	ave error ^a from past forecasts
1982-83 to 1983	3%	1%
1983 to 1984	2½%	1%
Current expenditure	2½%	1½%
Fixed investment	2½%	2½%
Exports of goods and services	½%	3%
Change in stock of stock-building	½%	1%
Imports of goods and services	5%	3%
8 Balance of payments on current account (£bn)	1983 1984	
9 Retail price index (4th quarter)	5 4½	3%

^a Forecast includes effect of fiscal adjustment 1984-85.

^b Errors relate to average differences (on either side of central figure) between forecast and outturn. Errors are after adjustment for effects of major changes in fiscal policy, where excluded from forecast.

^c Average error for inflation calculated from a period of much higher inflation and probably overstates margin of error at low rates of inflation.

Public Sector Borrowing^b

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Gen govt expenditure	132	138	146½
Gen govt receipts	-122	-128	-137½
Implied fiscal adjustment ^c	-10%	-10%	-10%
Gen Govt Bor Rslt	11	10	8
10 Gen Govt Sc Bor Rslt	5½	5½	5
11 Gen Govt Sc Bor Rslt	3½	3½	3½
Money GDP at market prices	282	305	323

Police face Ripper writ from mother

Mrs Doreen Hill, mother of the Yorkshire Ripper's third and final victim, has issued a writ against West Yorkshire police alleging incompetence in its failure to apprehend Peter Sutcliffe before her daughter was killed.

The High Court writ seeks damages against the chief constable, Mr Colin Sampson. Miss Jacqueline Hill, aged 21, a Leeds University student, was killed in the city three years ago yesterday.

Mrs Hill, from Ormesby, near Middlesbrough, said that she would give any award to charity.

Her solicitor, Mr Anelay Hart, said yesterday: "A protective writ has been issued to keep within the time limit. It has not been served yet but we have another year in which to do that."

Jones returns

Dr Robert Jones, aged 41, returned to his surgery yesterday on bail after being questioned by detectives for three days about the death of Mrs Diane Jones, his third wife. He was arrested on Monday.

Author's divorce

Mr Quentin Crewe, aged 57, the author and food critic, and his third wife Susan, aged 34, are ending their marriage of 12 years, according to the latest list to be heard by the London Divorce Court.

Falkland deal

A dispute which threatened a strike in the Falklands' wool industry, has been settled with an arbitrator's ruling in London that gives the Sheep Owners Association's employees more than 70 per cent of a pay demand.

The Chesterfield by-election Labour unites against Benn the bogeyman

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

There is a discreet sign over the central car park in Chesterfield which shows that unemployment in the area is now 11,220. That includes 14.2 per cent of the male workforce, up from 9.6 per cent in the 1981 census report.

Such figures have become commonplace, but they help to explain the rich seam of anti-Conservative feeling in a community that has all the trappings of market town prosperity.

The town, just three miles from the M1 and the gateway to the delights of the Derbyshire Peak District, is a happy compromise between history and development, from the fourteenth century twisted steeple to 650,000 sq ft of industrial and trading estates.

The publicity Chesterfield is about to receive from the by-election caused by Mr Eric Varley's impending resignation from the Commons could be worth a great deal of tourist and development advertising.

Mr Varley's decision to leave the Commons at the end of the year to join the Coalite conglomerate in neighbouring Bolsover has undoubtedly saddened many Labour Party members and voters in the town.

But some left-wingers also feel that the party may suffer from a double resentment in the by-election. The fact that Mr Varley should have contested the seat in June only to announce his retirement in November may, on past by-election form, provoke a sharp fall in turnout among Labour voters.

That handicap may be aggravated by the suggestion that Coalite is not the most popular of local companies, having tarnished its image with controversial policies on the



Chesterfield's twisted steeple.

Labour's troubles between 1981 and this year's general election.

Mr Benn has a chance of getting the Chesterfield nomination, but he will have to take a calculated gamble on the town's independent-minded, middle-of-the-road Labour management committee. He may yet be advised that the risk of rejection is too great.

The Liberals have decided to choose the candidate they fielded in the 1979 and 1983 elections.

The Conservatives are also likely to choose the same candidate as at the general election this year. Those decisions could help to sway the Labour Party in favour of caution and a local replacement for Mr Varley.

One informed Labour source said in Chesterfield this week that if Mr Benn did win the nomination it would be entirely possible for the Liberal-Alliance to win the seat on a swing away from Labour and the Conservatives.

On the figures for the past five general elections such predictions seem preposterous.

Labour achieved its lowest poll for 13 years last June, but still managed to win 48 per cent of the vote. The lowest Conservative vote was 13,393, or 33.9 per cent of the poll in October, 1974, and the Tories had a reputation for retaining their basic support.

The Liberals appear to have reached a peak of just under 10,000 votes, about 20 per cent of turnout, in February, 1974, and last June. It would, therefore, appear that it would take a political earthquake to break Labour's hold on the constituency.

General election: Mr E. Varley (Lab), 23,831; Mr N. Bourne (C), 16,118; Mr M. Payne (L/All), 9,705; Lab Maj: 7,763. Electorate 68,486.

Cuts urged in Soviet share of UK cruises

By Michael Ball
Transport Editor

The Government is expected to take a tough line in Anglo-Soviet talks next month over Soviet ships that built up their share of the UK cruise market while British ships – the *Cambridge*, *QE2*, and *Uganda* – were away in the Falklands last year.

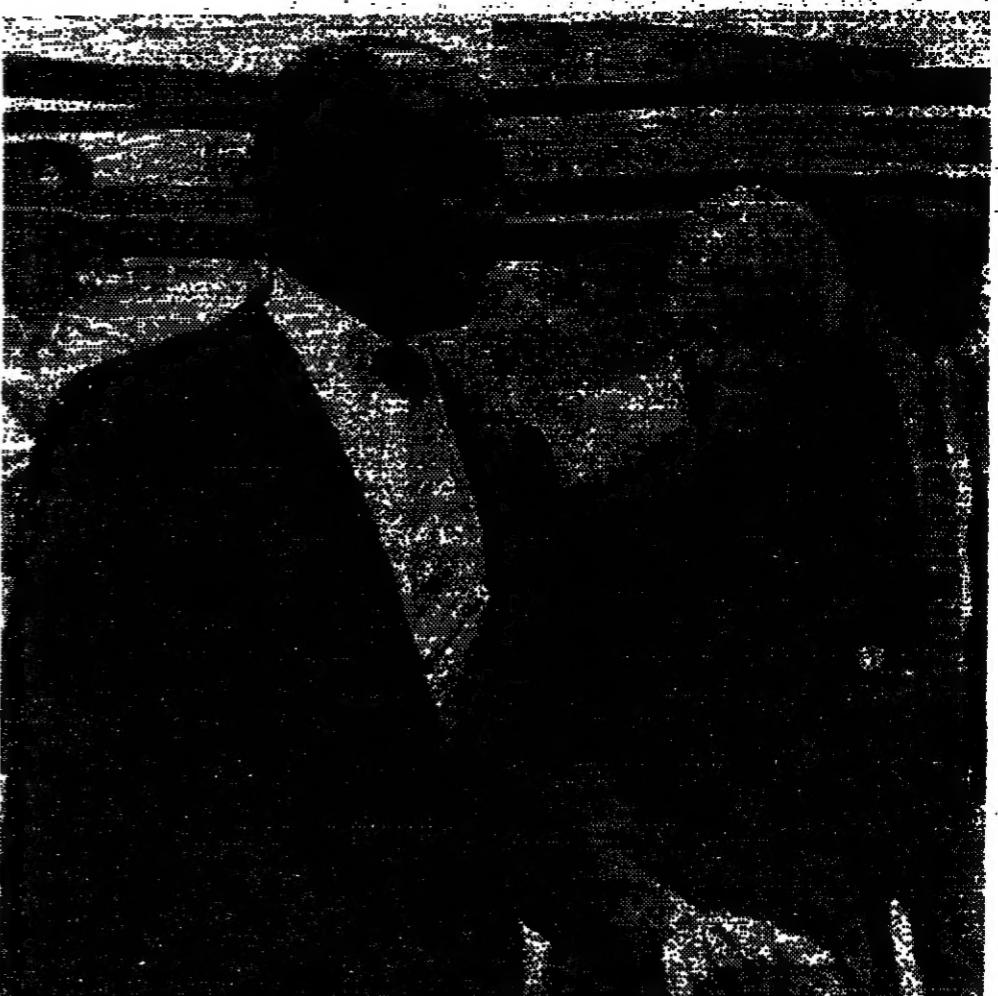
Commercial talks with Soviet lines have failed to produce the required cut-back, P & O and Cunard said yesterday and without government action Britain's home-based cruise fleet could eventually be forced out of business with loss of jobs and serious implications for defence and the balance of payments.

Soviet ships built up their share of UK cruising capacity from about 15 per cent in 1979 to 40 per cent this year, and the British lines want a reduction to the 1979 level. All that the Soviet lines have agreed to so far is a 6 per cent cut to 34 per cent next year. The British companies say that it is now up to the Government.

"Years of experience in dealing with the Russians has proved that commercial negotiations do not produce results unless the western companies are seen to have the full support of their government which will be prepared to act where necessary," Dr Rodney Leach, P & O director for cruising, said yesterday.

With prices at about £700 for a fortnight's Mediterranean cruise, compared with £1,400 by Cunard or P & O, the Soviet ships are heavily subsidized.

Dr Leach said: "We calculate that the Russians earned about £10m from their UK operations last year, but it would cost any western owner at least £18m just to carry out the programme, using the cheapest ships and seamen they could get."



Friends again: President Moi of Kenya (left) and President Nyerere of Tanzania who have settled their financial differences.

Tanzania reopens land border with Kenya after six years

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The 500-mile land border between Kenya and Tanzania, closed since early 1977, reopened yesterday a few hours after the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda had agreed on a settlement of financial matters arising from the collapse of the East African Community more than six years ago.

Journalists returning here from the summit meeting in Arusha, northern Tanzania, were among the first to cross a frontier which until yesterday has been tightly closed to all normal traffic.

The Kenya and Tanzanian airlines are expected soon to resume direct flights between the two countries. Since 1977,

travellers have had to fly via a third country.

Kenya's export, import and tourist trade will benefit considerably.

The border reopening follows the signing late on Wednesday of an agreement to share the assets of the former Community. Kenya and Tanzania are to pay £128m (with Kenya paying the bigger share) to Uganda in recognition of the fact that it inherited more community assets than Uganda.

The three countries also agreed to share out the community's unpaid debts, again with Kenya contributing most.

Bonn dials a deal with East Berlin

From Michael Binion, Bonn

After a year of haggling, West and East Germany have reached an agreement on new postal communications which will make it easier for East Germans to dial directly across the border.

Bonn will increase its annual payments to East Berlin for postal and telephone traffic from DM35m (£21m) to DM200m. East Germany was demanding DM 300m, and a compromise was reached after postal ministers met in Geneva.

East Berlin has also promised to deliver mail from the West more promptly. Losses – especially of parcels from West Germans to relatives in the East – will be cut, direct dialling gradually introduced and more telex and telephone lines installed.

Meanwhile, Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economic Minister, who is heading a trade delegation to Moscow, has announced that the Soviet Union agreed to restore direct dialling to the Federal Republic for German businessmen in Moscow. In spite of Western protests, the Russians abolished direct dialling in and out of their country last year.

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Japan clears decks for December poll

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

After more than a month of political deadlock, leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party have set the stage for a December general election, a fight which Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, probably would prefer to put off until calmer days.

A decision to dissolve Parliament and call an election appears almost certain. The most likely date is December 18.

In extending the current session until November 28, the ruling party reached a compromise with the opposition, which has boycotted Parliament since last month's bribery conviction of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister.

This cleared the way for the Lower House to pass key tax cuts and other legislation and send it to the Upper House, where opposition parties have agreed to vote. The opposition had demanded dissolution of Parliament in exchange for cooperation. It hopes to take advantage of anti-Tanaka sentiment.

Paradoxically, the strongest pressure for dissolution and an early election came from the ruling party's powerful Tanaka faction, which fears that delay would hurt its chances.

With Tanaka loyalists occupying key party and Cabinet positions, Mr Nakasone's room for manœuvre has been limited. His attempts to persuade Mr Tanaka to resign, thus ending the political stalemate, proved futile. Only a year ago, Mr Tanaka's support was

His personal popularity has been boosted by a successful visit last week from President Reagan. Whether that will help the party, however, is questionable.

If the LDP total falls below 270, it could spell trouble. A loss of 10 to 15 seats seems likely. Whatever happens, Mr Tanaka's faction is likely to gain.

Mr Tanaka resigned from the LDP in 1976 after being charged with taking bribes from Lockheed Corporation to influence sales of aircraft in Japan while he was Prime Minister.

Paraguay journalist held without charge

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Paraguay's leading newspaper, *ABC Color*, has been under increasing pressure from the Government led by General Alfredo Stroessner, who won the presidency for the seventh time last July.

One of its journalists, Señor Alcides Derval, who is also secretary of the national journalists' union, has been held *incommunicado* in prison for the past 55 days, although not charged with anything, and another staff journalist, Señor Gustavo Driedman, fled to Brazil in October, after taking refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Asuncion.

The owner and editor, Señor Aldo Zucolillo, was imprisoned for 12 days in June, along with members of the Paraguayan Data Bank, an independent information collecting service supported by the Church. Distribution of the *ABC* has been interfered with by the Government, and supplies of newsprint restricted.

The Paraguayan economy is experiencing increasing problems, with imports running at twice the rate of exports, and the \$700m (£465m) of reserves built up while the world's largest power station, Itaipu, was built jointly with Brazil, was

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After the Turkish Cypriot UDI Kyprianou asks Britain to take harder line against secession

By Richard Dowden

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus met Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night during a stopover visit to London on his way to the United Nations in New York.

It is understood that he urged Mrs Thatcher to take a harder line against the newly declared Turkish Republic of North Cyprus and against Turkey which Mr Kyprianou sees as its backer.

Cyprus is working with non-aligned nations on an alternative draft statement for discussion at the emergency session of the UN and its urging the inclusion of sanctions against the secessionist state.

Britain has become the centre of the diplomatic vortex created by the secession. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to see Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister in London today. On Wednesday Mr Rauf Denktaş

stopped off in London on his way to New York.

If the non-aligned draft does include sanctions, Cyprus will support it rather than the British draft which simply calls on the Turkish Cypriots to revoke their declarations of independence and urges all nations "not to recognize any Cyprus state other than the Republic of Cyprus".

Meanwhile both Greece and Turkey have assured Britain that they respect the Cyprus Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 which made the two and Britain the guarantors of Cypriot independence.

However Turkey has agreed to attend talks with Britain while Greece has said that it could not agree because Turkey had recognized the newly declared state. Greece has suggested instead that Britain should act as intermediary.

Greece has also announced that it is breaking off the Greek

Turkish dialogue on tourism and economic cooperation, but a spokesman for Turkey dismissed the talks "since there is no concern with the real issues between the two countries".

A Turkish spokesman said that Mr Turkmen would be giving Sir Geoffrey a more detailed explanation of Ankara's views but he added that it would have been more reasonable if Britain had made its call for talks before issuing an official statement and before applying to the United Nations Security Council.

"Nevertheless we have informed Britain of our readiness for consultations envisaged by the guarantee treaty."

He said it was out of the question for Turkey to withhold diplomatic recognition of the newly declared state when Turkish Cypriots announced they had achieved the statehood denied them for 20 years.

border
years

Tension low, resentment high

From Mario Mediano, Nicosia
All is quiet at the Ledra Palace checkpoint, where the Green Line runs between the lush gardens of the Greek Ambassador's residence and the Goethe Institute.

Forty-eight hours after the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed an independent state, the border which has divided the two communities for more than either cares to remember, remained open, as usual, to foreigners only.

Some Greek Cypriot school-girls on their way to German language courses calmly crossed into no-man's-land, past the concrete roadblock painted in the Greek colours, blue and white, and displaying the patriotic motto "liberty or death".

If there is any tension here, it is not obvious. Except, of course, for the hosts of journalists waiting their turn to go across to find out if Greek and Turks are likely to go on the warpath again.

On the Turkish Cypriot side, past indifferent Greek and Turkish sentries, the red and white swing bar went up to admit a steady flow of UN vehicles serving the multinational peacekeeping force, or

existed, why was the proclamation of independence necessary? Dr Kenan Atakol, a US-trained civil engineer whose official title is "Foreign Minister of the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus", says: "Don't you think that 20 years of feeling like a foreign tourist in your own island is enough?"

The two sides share more than driving on the left-hand side of the road, a feature from the British. High above the checkpoint the power lines show that northern Cyprus still relies on the south for its electricity.

Mr Andreas Christofidis, the Cyprus Government spokesman, was asked if, after secession, the power would be cut off. "We are considering all possible options", he said.

But Dr Atakol said: "They have no right to cut off our electricity. The power stations were built with aid granted on condition that they serve both communities."

The threat, however, is a serious one. The Turks could retaliate by cutting off Nicola's fresh water supply, which comes from the north, but the Greek Cypriots claim that they could manage without.

Since partition already

Trudeau's wife files for divorce

Toronto (Reuters) - Margaret Trudeau yesterday filed a petition for divorce from her estranged husband, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, her lawyer said. The couple have been separated for more than six years, and Mrs Trudeau now works as a hostess on a television show. She is hoping to marry an Ottawa estate agent.

Turks acquitted

Ankara (Reuters) - Two Turkish journalists from the right-wing *Tercuman*, who faced up to eight years' imprisonment on charges of insulting the military Government, were acquitted by an Istanbul military court.

Mine disaster

Johannesburg (AFP) - Six black miners were killed in an accident 11,500ft below the surface in an Anglo-American Corporation gold mine at Carletonville, near here.

Nazi may be tried in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel is pressing ahead with controversial legal moves to hold the first trial of an alleged Nazi war criminal here since 1961 when Adolf Eichmann was convicted of crimes against humanity and later hanged at a jail near Tel Aviv.

The Government is believed to have recently taken formal steps to secure the extradition from the US of a former SS guard now working as a motor mechanic who was known to Jewish inmates of Poland's notorious Treblinka death camp as "Ivan the Terrible" when he operated the gas chambers there.

The suspected war criminal is a Ukrainian who, according to Israeli sources, has been living in Cleveland, Ohio, since entering America in 1953. He is one of 200 alleged Nazi war criminals known to be living in the US, at least 10 of whom the Likud Government is hoping to put on trial in Jerusalem.

Mr Yitzhak Feinberg, the Justice Ministry spokesman, refused to confirm or deny that extradition proceedings were being sought against the former

Treblinka guard. He said it was Israeli policy never to reveal the identities of those whose deportation was being demanded until they were under arrest.

But he did confirm that the Government regard it as "an historical obligation" to try to bring Nazi criminals to justice. "We do not intend to forget", he said. Legal work was under way to bring an unspecified number of the 200 suspected second world war criminals back from the US to Israel.

Under a law passed in 1950, alleged Nazi war criminals can be tried before a panel of judges in Israel, where there are no jury trials, for holocaust crimes committed in any "hostile country". Those discovered by the US Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations

Czechs defect

Munich (AP) - Two Czechoslovak lumberjacks fled across the border into Bavaria where they asked for political asylum. Twelve civilians have defected across the Czechoslovak border so far this year.

to be living in America cannot be tried there, but they can be deported on the basis of supplying misleading information when they sought naturalization.

The difficulty facing the Reagan Administration was finding a country prepared to take those former Nazis it was anxious to expel. Israel agreed in principle two years ago, but until now no action has been taken because the authorities were determined to build up a water-tight case before initiating extradition proceedings.

If a trial was to go ahead without a solid case, Israel could be in the embarrassing position of having Nazis found not guilty ending up living there. That is an impossible thought", Mr Feinberg said.

This and other shortages have produced a flourishing black market. The President said he would not tolerate speculators. Those who traded illegally were "engaging in one of the most dangerous forms of counter-revolutionary activity".

Mr Ceausescu was optimistic about the future of the economy. Industrial production was up by 6.6 per cent he said.

Romanians facing meat shortages

From Our Correspondent Vienna

There will be more meat shortages next year. President Ceausescu warned Romanians in an interview in *Scienteza*, the party paper.

Over the past two years, Romania has increased exports of meat to the West and the Middle East in an effort to reduce its debts. Next year the debts must be reduced by a quarter, Mr Ceausescu said.

Although meat is not yet rationed in Bucharest, it is difficult to find. Outside the capital, the monthly ration is 1kg (2.2lb) a head.

This and other shortages have produced a flourishing black market. The President said he would not tolerate speculators. Those who traded illegally were "engaging in one of the most dangerous forms of counter-revolutionary activity".

Mr Ceausescu was optimistic about the future of the economy. Industrial production was up by 6.6 per cent he said.

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Sudan rebels free two Britons but still hold hostages

From Gill Lusk, Khartoum

Two Britons working in Sudan were released unharmed yesterday by rebels in southern Sudan, but nine other foreign workers are still being held.

The Britons, who were working for US companies subcontracted to Chevron Oil, were apparently released without Army intervention. No conditions were set for their release by the rebels. They are Mr Charles Dowman, a road construction superintendent working for Reading and Bates Construction, and Mr John Wood, a surveyor with Petty Ray Geophysical. They had been seized on Tuesday night.

They were working on preparation of a site for drilling some 15 miles south of the former Chevron headquarters at Bentiu in Bahr el Ghazal.

Those still in captivity are seven Frenchmen and two Pakistanis, all technicians or engineers working for a French firm, CCI (Compagnie des Constructions Internationales), on building Jonglei Canal. The seven were seized 130 miles south of Sobat, canal headquarters, in Jonglei province. The attack was apparently timed to coincide with Presi-

dent Nimeiry's visit to Paris, and the President announced both incidents at a press conference in Paris.

The rebels, who claimed allegiance to the Sudanese People's Liberation Front, have made several demands which are more political than practical. These include the lifting of Islamic law, imposed on September 8, the freeing of all political detainees and their safe passage to Libya.

They have also demanded the halting of canal construction, of the pipeline project which is due to make Sudan a petroleum exporter by 1986, and the stopping of exploration by the French company, Total.

Both areas have been particularly prone to rebel activity in recent months, but Jonglei canal workers always enjoyed a tacit understanding that they would not be troubled. Chevron, too, had a modus vivendi with various local people.

The seizure of the Britons can, therefore, be taken as a warning, but the Jonglei attack may have a different meaning. Informed sources believe the two cases may not be directly related.

Soviet threat to break off both series of arms talks in Geneva

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

A senior Soviet official (MBFR), as well as on the Helsinki process.

Soviet spokesmen have recently suggested that the start talks could continue even if the INF debate was broken off, and that cruise, Pershing 2 and some British and French missiles could be included in an expanded version of the Start talks.

Jane's Defence Review said yesterday that the Soviet Union would develop its own submarine-launched cruise missile next year, followed by ground-launched and bomber-launched versions. The Soviet cruise code-named the SSX21 would have a range of 1,500 miles and was largely based on stolen Western technology.

Mr Zagladin, who is deputy head of the Central Committee's international information department, said the Soviet-US talks in Geneva were "on the brink of breakdown". Failure at Geneva would be entirely the fault of the US, he added.

Asked if the breakdown would be permanent or temporary Mr Zagladin replied: "That is up to the Americans". The collapse of the INF talks was bound to have a "negative impact" both on Start and on the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reduction.

In a leading article today,

SPD likely to oppose deployment

From Michael Binyon

Social Democrats today begin a special congress at which they are expected to vote overwhelmingly against deployment of new Nato missiles in this country, thus ending the long-standing political consensus on West German security policy.

Only former chancellor Helmut Schmidt, one of the principal architects of the 1979 Nato twin-track decision, is expected to speak out strongly in favour.

Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, has already declared his opposition.

The SPD vote, reflecting widespread opposition to the Nato missiles throughout West Germany, does not affect the Government's determination to stick to its Nato commitments.

Mitterrand says missile crisis worst since 1962

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The Nato missile deployment crisis is the most serious the world has known since Berlin in 1948 and Cuba in 1962. President Mitterrand said during a wide-ranging television interview on defence and international affairs.

The French public has good reason to be concerned, but that did not mean they should lose their sangfroid. The previous crises had been overcome and the present one must be mastered in its turn.

To do that a number of conditions were necessary, starting with the balance of forces between East and West. France was in favour of the reduction of arms to their lowest possible level, but only if a balance of forces was preserved. "Without that balance, war is at our very doors."

Mitterrand said he believed the Russians would break off the Geneva arms talks the moment the first Pershing 2 missiles were deployed in West Germany. France would do it if it could ensure the rupture was not permanent; it was imperative to go on negotiating.

I think that the leaders of the two superpowers are wise enough to grasp at every opportunity, because they do not want war, he said. He believed the Soviet leaders were primarily concerned with the interests of their own people, pointing out that 20 million Russians died in the last war.

Mitterrand reiterated France's refusal to have its nuclear force included in the Geneva talks. There was no question of France taking part in any arms reduction talks until the two superpowers had agreed to a "considerable reduction" in their arsenals.

Pilgrims disrupt Queen's schedule

From Michael Hawley

Delhi

released in advance by Tass, *Pravda* accuses the US of "playing with numbers" at Geneva in the vain hope of deceiving public opinion.

• GENEVA: "They are continuing us", Mr Paul Nitze, the US delegate in the INF talks said yesterday with a smile on returning to his office after a 2 hours 13 minutes meeting at the Soviet diplomatic mission further up the optimistically named Avenue de la Paix (Alan McGregor writes).

However moribund, the negotiations also included yesterday a two-and-a-half hour session between US and Soviet delegations in the parallel Start talks. Incidentally, they talked for nearly three hours on Tuesday when their INF counterparts were in and out in a bare 35 minutes.

The next meeting on Tuesday (Start) and Wednesday (INF) are, by Soviet indications, liable to be the last. The West German Bundestag deployment debate, on Monday and Tuesday, is expected to be followed immediately by the arrival in West Germany of the first Pershing 2s.

In a leading article today,

Mrs Gandhi has bitterly criticized the pilgrimages organized by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the World Hindu Council, saying that they were perpetrating communal disharmony.

She said in a public speech that rabid communal forces, bent on dividing the country's unity, were behind the *yatra*. She added that it would sow the seeds of distrust and sharpen the fears of the minority communities.

Hindu astrologers also managed to bring about a change in the Queen's programme. She was due to arrive at the ceremonial reception at Delhi airport promptly at noon, but this was judged on analysis of the anguries to be an inauspicious moment. Accordingly the British Airways Tristar in which the royal party is travelling taxied up to the red carpet at five minutes past instead.

The Queen was greeted at the foot of the aircraft steps by the President of India, Mr Giani Zail Singh, resplendent in a snowy white turban, his daughter Dr Gurdeep Kaur, and Mrs Gandhi.

She drove in a black bullet-proof Mercedes - security precautions having been intensified here since the bomb explosion killed South Korean visitors in Burma - to the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the President's palace.

The route was decorated by

25ft high photographs of herself and the Duke of Edinburgh and arches of marigolds and jasmine spanned it. At the Rashtrapati Bhavan

she called formally on the President, and in turn was called on by Mrs Gandhi.

At a glittering state banquet last night the Queen told guests that Britons were well placed to recognize India's contributions to world civilization, and she praised India's success in the "green revolution" and in space.

"We share a wealth of common values and common interests," she said. "A devotion to democratic ideals and to the institutions which main-

tain them, strong industrial and commercial links, and in Britain today a thriving community of people of Indian origin who make such a full contribution to our national life."

Earlier, as the Queen and Prince Philip left Dhaka on the way to Delhi there were further reminders of the Queen's moving visit on Wednesday to a save the children fund centre.

She told the British Director, Mr Tony Hickman: "I hope all goes well for your centre."

French left to iron out differences at summit

From Diana Geddes

Paris

The leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties are to meet on December 1 to sort out differences which have become embarrassingly apparent. It is the first such meeting for more than a year. The Communists insist that there is no question of their leaving the Government.

Speculation about their intentions is rife again, however, as a result of the spectacular resignation of M Georges Valbon, a leading member of the Communist Party's central committee, as president of the state-owned national coal industry.

His resignation came on the eve of the parliamentary debate on next year's budget which includes plans to limit state aid to the crisis-ridden coal industry to its present level of 6.8 billion francs (2565m), meaning a large cut in real terms.

M Valbon said that Government plans would lead to a substantial fall in coal production, closure of still workable pits, and the loss of thousands of jobs. When he was appointed by the Socialist Government two years ago, the Government had promised to "reactivate" the coal industry, increase production by 50 per cent by 1980, and provide more jobs, reversing the steady decline over the preceding 25 years.

The Government has now totally abandoned its earlier expansionist policies.

It was widely believed that M Valbon's departure had the full approval of the Communist leadership. But the party has sought to play down its significance, insisting that it was a purely personal decision.

The Communists have been playing an increasingly bland double act over the past few months. They openly criticize government policies, while continuing to protest their total solidarity with the government and support for the 1981 pact between Socialists and Communists, which formed the basis of the latter's participation in the Government.

The Communists insist that the forthcoming "summit" between the two parties has been called to "examine the means for a counter-offensive against the right", rather than to measure the extent of their differences which they maintain are minimal. The Socialists disagree, claiming that Communist criticisms are undermining the Government's credibility.



Women of power: The Queen, on the first day of her Indian tour, talks to Mrs Gandhi outside the presidential palace.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

THE SUDANESE PEOPLE'S GROUPING



Mr. Mohamad Abd el-Jawad Ahmed, head of Political and Information Bureau in UK and Ireland

PARTIES AND FORCES of The Sudanese People's Grouping call on the Sudanese masses to hold fast to their cause and to be cautious and vigilant towards what is looming in the dark and to escalate the struggle to attain a general political strike and popular uprising.

In the morning of the third of the current month, the head of the Authoritarian Dictatorial Regime announced in a lengthy speech addressed to the leading body of his party, his interpretation of the democracy of the May Regime and the regional governing programme. He stressed in his speech on the so called prompt Justice, that Justice which has been out of function for more than three months. Then he gave an explicit account of his efforts to reform the deteriorating economic situation and the steps taken to ease and soothe the sufferings of the people, despite the gloomy reflections of the economic crisis on the position of the national economy. He of course did not skip giving details of the international conspiracies against his stable and well founded regime.

A regime that is never shaken by the sufferings of the people and growing burdens of the economic crisis on millions of farmers, workers and employees. He ignored categorically the political isolation engulfing his regime, the

power failures in the capital for over three continuous weeks, the division of the society into two classes - a limited minority enjoying all luxury of life and an overwhelming majority left to starve, only surviving under the poverty line.

Although, he admits that the sufferings of our people these days need no leaflets to publicize them, yet, he is powerless and unable to take any measures to eliminate them, other than to wait for mother nature to flood the land with petrol, then the national economy will receive a boost that would take it out of the intensive care unit. The speech was an illustration to the land and all feelings towards the masses of people and their daily sufferings. A class that no longer cares, other than the care to remain in power, to defend its interests and to congest wealth, along with interests of its local and foreign allies.

In such circumstances of spreading isolation, mounting crisis and lack of time and space to manoeuvre, no other avenue is left open to the ruling class, but to fall in bondage of foreign power and to confront the growing forces of popular opposition by fire and intimidation. The national economy has been handed over to be administered by the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND and behind it the group of Paris and London club. Their decisions top those of Numeiry and his ministers, the Minister of the Finance Ibrahim Moneim and the Governor of the Central Bank Farouk Al Magboul. The regime threw itself in the open arms of the RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE and called for the AMERICAN AWACS to provide protection in the face of popular fury. The regime converted itself into a horse of Troy to the American imperialism in Africa and the Arab World and dragged our country to the arena of international conflicts, in a way that threatens its national independence and unity.

The speech of the Head of the dictatorial regime about international conspiracies is nothing

but a pretext to justify falling in the grip of American influence, thus pulling the Sudan into the arena of international conflicts, in a desperate attempt to fiddle the cards, misguide the masses and fog its vision. What is taking place in our country is as clear as daylight, it is a bitter and a long fight between a ruling junta of no ethics and the masses of the Sudanese people, who are waging a glorious struggle to preserve their national identity and independence and who are keen to keep their country far away from the vicious circle of international conflicts, colonial influence and to restore democracy and to diminish all laws restricting the exercise of fundamental freedoms. It is a fight between two contradicting factions. But victory will be for the people, as outlined in the manifesto of Forces and Parties of The Sudanese People's Grouping, formed in Khartoum during the January 1982 popular uprising and which basically adopts the policies of organising the masses in preparation for civil commotion and popular uprising to eradicate the dictatorial authoritarian regime and to establish a democratic independent substitute.

General Numeiry says: He who stops going to work, will have to stop forever. We say nothing is new, but it only reflects a true image of the General's political isolation and his appalling insistence to remain in power, even if it means reducing the Sudan into a rubble. On the other hand, it reflects a counter image of a widening front of popular uprising following the accomplishment of the task of civil commotion. Therefore, we count Numeiry's threats as nothing but powerless intimidation that is bound to collapse at the foot of the great popular movement. This is proved by the victorious Judges of the Sudan in their glorious stand that forced the regime to concede defeat, draw back its decisions and comply with numerous requests, on top of which to reinstate those dismissed, to sack the Chief Justice, to amend the law of the Supreme Judiciary Council and other considerable gains. They are still keeping momentum and launching the struggle to secure independence of the Judiciary System, the rule of law and to abrogate all exceptional laws.

Nothing equals the dictatorial regime's isolation from the people's cause, other than its isolation from the soldiers and officers of our armed forces, despite Numeiry's odd insinuation's that his guarantor to rule is the backing of the armed forces. Yet, soldiers and officers uprising against the dictatorial rule continued through the years and the most recent one was cracked down on the 28/8/83 with the arrest of several officers of the armoured corps. Such attitude is quite familiar to the Sudanese army, as it has always taken the people's side, particularly, during the great October revolt, when the army rejected to support General Abboud's military regime. Now it is proved beyond doubt that military coups lead to nowhere but closed alleys, as it is parallel now with the 25th May coup, which ended in conflict with the people's aspirations and fell ultimately in the bondage of foreign domination.

Numeiry and his dictatorial regime kept on bargaining with our people's aspirations and hopes and converted them into empty slogans. He bargained in his early days with socialism, democracy, development, South Sudan cause, national unity, solidarity and Arab unity etc.... Today he bargains with the people's holy religion and Islamic Shar'a for sake of cheap, political gains, in an attempt to overcome his isolation and to misguide the masses in order to distract them from their basic cause.

Thereby, the Forces and Parties of Sudanese People's Grouping call upon the masses of workers, farmers, employees, students, merchants, soldiers and officers to hold fast to their basic cause in restoration of democracy and decent living and keep the vigilance to confront what is looming in the dark and to consolidate the struggle on the way to public civil commotion and popular uprising to eradicate the dictatorial authoritarian regime and to establish an independent democratic substitute.

Mohamad Abd El-Jawad Ahmed,
Head of Political and Information Bureau.
UNIONIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
Secretary General of:
THE SUDANESE PEOPLE'S GROUPING
Flat No 1
78 Campden Hill Road,
LONDON W8 A77
Tel: 937 9143 - 229 7407

Khartoum, September 1983

PARTIES AND FORCES OF:
THE SUDANESE PEOPLE'S GROUPING
Unionist Democratic Party,
Umma Party - Ansar Imam El Hadi El Mahdi.
Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party (Sudan Branch)
Sanu Party - South Sudan.
Regional Grouping in North and South of Sudan
National Independent Personalities.

كذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

Truffaut's light-headed charm and style

Finally, Sunday (PG)
Chelsea Cinema

The Divine Emma (PG)
Classics Chelsea,
Tottenham Court Road

Cujo (18)
Leicester Square Theatre

London Film Festival
National Film Theatre

François Truffaut (who was unhappily recently stricken by a severe illness resulting from a burst blood-vessel) has the lightest touch among the generation of the *Noevelles Vagues*, and this has often made him an object of suspicion among those more austere critics who feel that art is not art without a degree of pain. Public appreciation has gone with critical frowns often enough to confirm Truffaut's conviction that simply to amuse and delight is a sufficient object in itself. Accepted for what it is, an entertainment and confection of fluff and nonsense, *Finally, Sunday* (*Vivement Dimanche*) is as amiably engaging as the old detective thrillers it parodies.

It is based on an American thriller of 1962, Charles Williams' *Confidentially Yours*, translated from Florida to the Côte d'Azur and with a sense of Gallic

farce overtaking the sardonic American humour. The story also provides a homage to Truffaut's lifelong hero Alfred Hitchcock: the theme of a man on the run hunted for a crime he did not commit, abetted by a young woman with whom, initially at least, relations are a trifle strained, was fairly constant in Hitchcock's best thrillers. Truffaut works a switch on Hitchcock, though: here the blonde is the heroine, and the soignée clear-eyed blonde, Madeleine Carroll style, becomes both villainess and victim.

Truffaut's hero is a rather hangdog estate agent (Jean-Louis Trintignant) whose best friend and faithless wife are the first to succumb in a chain of murders whose circumstances all point to his guilt. His bright secretary whom he has just sacked, takes the affair in hand, hides him in the cellar of his own offices and starts an independent investigation. Thereafter it is a farago of disguises, secret passages, improbable coincidences: crooked lawyers and other colourful folk, fast-talking and slow-thinking cops, vice rings and brothels (fronted by a movie theatre showing *Paths of Glory*: the cinema motif is rarely absent from Truffaut's films).

It is the stuff of the pulp novels which Truffaut loves; and Fanny Ardant plays the heroine like a schoolgirl detective. She is smart, wise-cracking and beautifully innocent (when a raincoated man murmurs 'Combien?' as she loiters in a red-light street, she helpfully checks her watch and tells him the time). She spends a good part of her sleuthing time wearing an absurd principal-boy outfit in which

she has come from a rehearsal of *Les Misérables*. Light-headed the film may be, but it is genuinely light-hearted too, and done with charm and style.

As film craft the main merit of *Jirí Krčík's The Divine Emma* is the cinematography of Miroslav Ondricek, reflecting the surfaces of a past world and changing seasons. The film has its interest though in recalling the career of the Czech-born operatic star Emmy Destinn. Even the inadequate recordings from the decade before the First World War, when she sang annually at Covent Garden and enjoyed huge popularity in the United States, show how exceptional was Destinn's voice, and contemporary descriptions of her appearances in Mozart and Wagner, in *Aida* and *Madame Butterfly* and *The Girl of the Golden West*, indicate a remarkable dramatic range. In the film she is played by Božidara Turzonovalova, but the singing voice is supplied by Gabriela Benáková, who has sometimes been rated Destinn's natural successor.

The film is mostly concerned with Destinn's equally remarkable offstage life. Already at 19 her career in Dresden was cut short as a result of her involvement with the Czech nationalist movement. During the First World War (this is the period on which the film concentrates) she was interned by the Austrian authorities, and her personal problems were gravely affected by her later professional career. The script largely fictionalizes events (her relationship with the French singer Gilly, who was interned at the same time, is ignored in favour of a concocted spy story); but it at least

suggests the complexity of the personality. Destinn's implications, as a nationalist heroine, for present-day Warsaw-pact Czechoslovakia are also intriguing.

Cujo, adapted from a novel by Stephen King and directed by Lewis Teague, hits upon a peculiarly repellent idea for a horror story: a woman and a small child are terrorized by a rabid St Bernard dog, which besieges them in their car in a remote location whose few inhabitants the wretched animal has already savaged to death. It is a queer aspect of contemporary Hollywood exploitation films that audiences apparently actually want to sit through such unrelieved and purposeless recitals of disturbing and disagreeable incidents. The frothy inconsequence of *Finally, Sunday* seem considerably more desirable.

The Truffaut film opened the London Film Festival. Further recommendations for programmes that at midweek were still not sold out might include, if for their rarity alone, the Chinese films *Legend of Tianyun Mountain* and *My Memories of Old Beijing* and *Rickshaw Boy* (all historical subjects) and *Neighbours*, an unvarnished picture of contemporary urban living; or a Soviet film, Karen Shakhnazarov's *Jazz Men*, for its oddity and one sharp gag (the pioneer Soviet jazz artists, having for years been pilloried as westernized and decadent are finally accepted only when they are very old men).

Again I must commend the British shorts, for which the festival brochure has only space for footnotes. David Robinson



Beautifully innocent: Fanny Ardant with Jean-Louis Trintignant in *Finally, Sunday*

Johnny Jarvis (BBC 1) is about lost youth, although some are more lost than others. Lipton and Jarvis, the two central characters, are so unlike that only schoolboy friendship could keep them together. Lipton, the one with spectacles, is saturnine and mysterious, with that peculiar bored articulateness which some London teenagers possess – as if his intelligence only served to confirm the hopelessness of his position. Jarvis himself is more conventional, a working-class boy who is trying to better himself – like a mouse on a plastic wheel, the more cynical Lipton says.

Individually, they would be unbearable but together they are perfect, one of those double acts which, since the days of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, have been used as an emblem for childhood and early adolescence.

But adolescence really only appeals to those who have forgotten how painful it is, and the world of *Johnny Jarvis* is one of council flats, job centres and horrible cafes where the real tastes of the person who has served it. The general mood is one of urban dereliction; it is a familiar one in contemporary drama, where moral courage over the "state" of society runs ahead of any ability to express it convincingly.

The writer of this series, Nigel Williams, is too dexterous to fall into the conventional traps, however, and some of his

Peter Ackroyd

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An act
scape of Lucretia

greatest operas, 229
greatest operas, 229

THE ARTS

Opera

An action that cuts deep

The Rape of Lucretia
Coliseum

Of all Britten's operas, *The Rape of Lucretia* offers the most severe obstacles to success - and I have not forgotten *Albert Herring*.

One can cast the blame on Ronald Duncan's libretto, with its exquisite trepidations and all its verbal preciousness, but this is the text that Britten helped to shape and chose to set. Its fanciful language is not a cause of the opera's awkwardness, but rather a symptom of a larger flight from reality.

How wonderful the world might be, composer and poet appear to be saying, if the opera house could be a place for moral intricacy and chamber music. But both Britten and Duncan were sufficiently experienced to know the futility of such an enterprise, and in spirit they watch over the theatre's rape of their intimate opera as surely as the two Chorus figures watch over the heroine's tragic destiny. *The Rape of Lucretia* is an opera that goes gently and beautifully to its doom.

If it cannot be prevented from doing so, it can at least be saved from its pretentiousness, as it now is in the English National Opera's new production.

Alceste

Queen Elizabeth Hall

With the Royal Opera's stage spectacle still in the mind's eye, and with Jessie Norman's new recorded *Alceste* fresh in the ear, Chelsea Opera Group dared on Wednesday night to present a concert performance of Gluck's opera; and it paid off. Where László Heltai succeeded was in finding that fertile balance between just, classical gravitas and vibrant inner momentum which is of the essence of this work. Moreover, he had two of its prime requirements: principals as strong as Phyllis Croman's Alceste and David Hillman's Admete. They came with the assurance of having under-studied Baker and Tear at Covent Garden: both, surprisingly, drew me deeper into their roles and into the heart of Gluck even on this small, bare platform.

Phyllis Croman has the voice, musicianship and dramatic focus for a near-complete *Alceste*, and that is rare: a brilliant, athletic middle register

Stuart Bedford, who directs the score from the piano as he did in the last days of the English Opera Group a dozen years ago, has come to a more forthright projection of the music, discovering much oddity of phrase, many places where Britten is pulling away from his librettist's sweet tragedy, as well as the many others where he lends support and encouragement.

Graham Vick's staging is still more immediate. The opera is being presented on the wooden platform used for the recent new *Ariadne on Naxos*, also designed by Russell Craig, but the setting is now even more austere. There is only an apparatus of scaffolding, from the top of which the Male and Female Chorus observe sliding large white panels to open and close the parable. Costumes are nondescript. Furniture and properties are reduced to the barest minimum: elementary spinning equipment, a bed and a candle, a basket of flowers. The groupings, too, are simple, and sometimes seen in striking silhouette on the panels, subject to the satire of Matthew Richardson's lighting.

Attention is thus forced, by the lighting as by the production, on the few people on stage, and when action comes it cuts deep. The rape is brutally real. *Lucretia* at her first

that can drive her determination, then act as a spring-board for the burning high notes of "Divinité du Styx" or support the *mezzo voce* of her "tendresse extrême".

Hillman's Admete, too,

despite awkward French,

restored detail and stature to an unequal role: his "Alceste, aux non des Dieux" marked the climax of a powerful, deeply musical evolution of character, and together the mounting tension of their dialogue was grippingly paced.

Even Act III's sluggish start

was brightened by shrewd casting. The springing impetus of Henry Herford's generous Hercule gave a marvellous angury of his triumphant C major turning of events; and, among the smaller parts, Fiona Clarke's stylish, anonymous soprano was, in its own way, more eloquent than either Stuart Harling's clumsy Prêtre or Ian Coboy's Oracle. Only the chorus seriously let the side down. Gluck intended power to his people: they remained a dutiful English choir.

Hilary Finch

Concert

Hague PO/Vonk

Festival Hall

This is becoming ridiculous. I have no objection to being confronted on occasions like Wednesday night's concert with the bust of Beethoven glowering from the Festival Hall stage (it helps to remind us that we are participating in the hallowed rituals of the Royal Philharmonic Society). But the latest arrival in the hall is a pair of massive slogans proclaiming GREATER LONDON COUNCIL, in letters which

look a foot high, on both sides of the organ. Cannot politicos be carried on by subtler means?

Wednesday night's guests were the Hague Philharmonic, of Het Residentie-Orkest, as they are known at home, who brought an uncommonly civilized, serene reading of Bruckner's Seventh Symphony under their music director Hans Vonk. It was not a great or a thrilling account, for Vonk's inclination seems to be to draw out the humane warmth of Bruckner rather than his intensity. And his orchestra complements this approach: the strings are not as sumptuous as their neighbours, the Concierge-bouw, but they are well-moulded and firm in attack, and they share the inability to make unpleasant noises even at the very top of the violin range.

The brass includes a fine, sonorous tuba and smooth horns; the quartet of higher tubas in the Adagio posed some problems of intonation. Sometimes Vonk allowed the balance to go awry; when the second violins had the theme in the first movement, it was drowned by the agitated first violins, and crashing brass shards in the Scherzo covered up important material in the bass.

That Scherzo was so unconvincing that its falling sevenths sounded almost Elgarian.

Nicholas Kenyon

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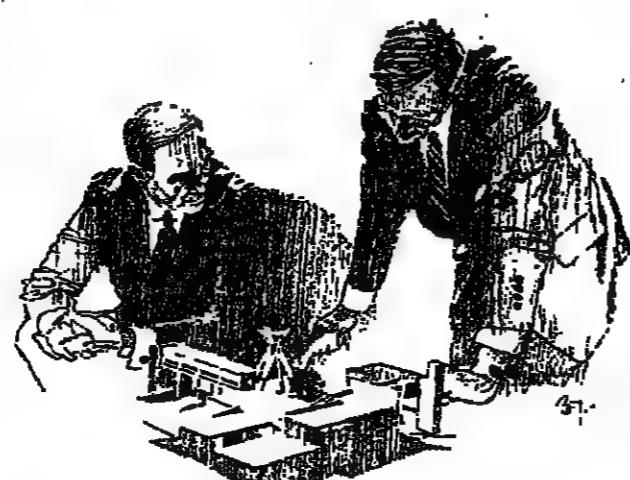
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Theatre
Warmly anti-racistOutlaw
Arts

Towards the end of Michael Abbensett's play, a woman journalist makes a despairing look at a collection of dreadful paintings adorning the walls of a black cultural centre and observes that people talk about black art so as to avoid saying whether it is any good or not. He seems too kind a writer to insist on the consequences of greed and hatred, or (apart from a *National Front* scene) to show anything ugly happening.

The landlord is an old Polish charmer: so he gets off scot-free when the property boom collapses. Omar is a hard man, but his ego melts like butter when the author requires it.

That is a bold statement to appear in the midst of the Arts' Black Theatre Season, and it is thoroughly in key with the rest of this warmly anti-racist piece. Through the adventures of this Jamaican hero, Omar, Mr Abbensett conducts a rapid trip through the ethnic underworld of the past 20 years before finally slamming the ghetto door.

Starting as a petty crook, Omar joins forces with a Rastamanite landlord before boarding the black-power bandwagon and turning his talents for extortion to extracting subscriptions for his separatist movement, Action for Racist Strength in England (ARSE); from which it is a short step to founding the cultural centre where he experiences a change of heart and admits whites as well.

Also, no ethnic allowances have to be made for Robert Gillespie's production, headed by Raul Newney's satirically arrogant Omar, and with powerfully comic support from Wolfe Morris, as the slum landlord, and Tony Hippolyte, a lanky, ebony-masked joker who teases the house into hysterics in a succession of side-kick roles.

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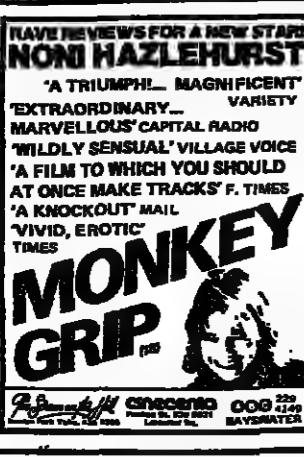
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SPECTRUM

The rise and fall of the Kennedy clan

The Americans invented their own royal family, writes Nicholas Ashford, and the Kennedys they chose looked likely to be immortal. But the bullets that cut down John F changed all that

In the absence of a royal family of their own the Americans have had to invent one, and the media - reflecting popular opinion - have opted for the Kennedys.

It is not hard to understand why. For a start, there are an awful lot of them. In best Catholic Irish tradition Joe, the former ambassador to London, and Rose, now aged 93, had nine children who between them produced 30 grandchildren (one of whom died at birth). So the press and professional Kennedy-watchers have a lot of material to work on.

The Kennedys also remain a united (but not monolithic) family. At a time when American families increasingly find themselves dispersed across the nation, many people derive comfort from the fact that a family is so much in the public eye and has suffered so much tragedy can remain so closely knit.

The gatherings of the "clan" at the Kennedy compound at Hyannis Port at Thanksgiving and other important occasions, and the family's emphasis on the virtues of hard work, public services and spiritual devotion, revive memories of the values brought to America by the early settlers who, like the Kennedys, rose from rags to riches.

And they are a pretty attractive bunch of individuals, too: certainly as photogenic (and much nicer) than the nation's other first families who are seen on the weekly television soap operas. *Dallas* and *Dynasty*, John F Kennedy Jr (JFK's son) has been described as "Byronic" while Maria Shriver (daughter of Eunice Kennedy) owed her original break into television - where she is now Hollywood correspondent for *PM Magazine* - as much to her looks as her name.

But the real reason for the American public's continuing fascination with the Kennedys and their elevation of them to near-regal status goes back 23 years to when John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered the White House. The election of JFK heralded a new era in American public life, provoking an aura of excitement even more intense than that which accompanied Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal.

The President's youth set off an eruption of interest in politics among the nation's previously politically apathetic young. People of talent flocked to join the Kennedy crusade against poverty and in support of civil rights believing, like Kennedy himself,

that America could be both prosperous and compassionate.

The style of life in the White House also changed. The stiffness of the Eisenhower years was replaced by a glittering succession of balls and dinners at which film stars, artists and musicians were often more in evidence than cabinet ministers or congressmen. And in his wife, Jackie, JFK had at his side a woman who was not only beautiful and intelligent but who also always looked good on television.

This was of course the age when television came into its own. JFK's awareness of the power of television was partly responsible for his victory over the untelegenic Richard Nixon. The Kennedy mystique owes much to the way he played out his presidency before the television cameras. The same cameras were present to capture the awful drama of his assassination.

JFK's death after only 1,000 days in office left the nation with the sense of a mission unfulfilled, a task which still had to be completed. Many looked to his brother Robert, rather than to JFK's successor, President Johnson, to take over his mantle. Yet less than five years later Robert was also dead, another victim of an assassin's bullet.

The burden of Kennedy patriarch and presidential standard-bearer then fell on the broad but inexperienced shoulders of Edward. At the age of 36, he suddenly found himself catapulted into a position of prominence for which he was totally unprepared, when he inherited one of the two Massachusetts senatorial seats once occupied by JFK.

A year later came Chappaquiddick. Many Americans believed that the Kennedy family's political ambitions had drowned with Mary Jo Kopechne. All the old stories came flooding back: how he had cheated on his Spanish examination and had been kicked out of Harvard as a result; how he had been caught speeding at law school and had hidden beneath the dashboard to try to escape notice. It was said that he had panicked in a crisis, that he could not face up to responsibility, that he lied. The scrutiny was relentless and the "character issue" which had dogged Senator Kennedy ever since was born.

Despite this, however, the senator is still regarded as the man who may yet be destined to complete JFK's mission, and many liberals believe he could still win the presidency in 1988 or 1992.

This fascination with JFK and the legacy of Camelot has reached a climax with the twentieth anniversary of his assassination. Newspapers and television have had a field day analysing and reappraising his achievements. Books have been written, memorials erected, teach-ins organized and stamps issued to commemorate the man and his death.

Two new books in particular underline the extent to which the Kennedys have been elevated to near-royal status. One, entitled *Growing Up Kennedy: The Third Generation Comes of Age*, contains chapter headings such as "John - Prince Disarming" or "Reluctant Princess Caroline". The other, *Kennedy: The New Generation*



The days of wine and roses: Inside the President's office in the White House in February, 1962, when the stiffness of the Eisenhower years was replaced by the Kennedy glitter

is a pictorial account of the Kennedy family similar to many glossy volumes which have been published about British royals.

But the book also emphasizes an important difference. "The Royals lived a prescribed life in an exclusive theatrical touring company, with their roles defined and their lives written for them. The Kennedys are responsible for themselves. Much, perhaps too much, is expected of them."

Furthermore, the Kennedys, being a political family, are not immune from criticism and public opprobrium which British royals are generally spared. A recent example was when Kara, Senator Kennedy's 23-year-old daughter, was accosted by Kennedy hater who reminded her that her father had "killed a young girl about your age".

Growing up a Kennedy can be a burden as well as an enviable privilege.

"You have to take the good with bad," remarked Robert Kennedy Jr recently, noting that the third generation of Kennedys had had their share of the bad.

In his own case, for example, after a much-publicized failure to pass the New York state bar exam, he resigned as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan last summer and was later arrested on his way to South Dakota after "controlled substances" were found in his luggage. He was sent for treatment for an unspecified drug problem.

His younger brother David made headlines four years ago when he was robbed in a Harlem hotel known to be frequented by heroin users.

He later entered a drug rehabilitation programme.

A few weeks ago Robert Shriver, Eunice's eldest boy, was fined \$250 and placed on six months' probation



Jackie bathing in the sea at Ravello in August, 1962. Kennedyophiles never forgave her for "abandoning" the clan and marrying a foreigner

for scalping tickets at a Baltimore versus Chicago baseball game.

Kennedy wives have also had their share of unfavourable publicity. Many Kennedyophiles never forgave Jackie for "abandoning" the clan and marrying a foreigner who had 42 telephones on his yacht and solid gold taps in the bathrooms. Mrs Onassis, now an editor with Doubleday in New York, leads as private a life as possible and only participates in occasional clan activities when her two children are involved.

Joan's alcoholism, which was largely responsible for her separation from Senator Kennedy, also attracted close scrutiny. Although she has successfully undergone therapy to overcome her drinking problem and has succeeded in reestablishing a close relationship with her children, her own self-esteem has been severely undermined by the way in which her personal problems were publicly recorded.

Other young Kennedys are quietly contributing to the clan mystique. Probably the two most outstanding are Kathleen Kennedy Townsend and Joe Kennedy II, the oldest children of Robert and Ethel Kennedy. Last year Kathleen, aged 32, an outspoken liberal and feminist, brilliantly managed Senator Edward Kennedy's re-election campaign which he won by a landslide. Political observers contrasted the effectiveness of that campaign, in which the senator emerged out of the shadow of his dead brothers as a political figure in his own right, with the senator's disastrous performance in 1980. It was expected Kathleen would have played a key role in next year's presidential race if Senator Kennedy had not decided to withdraw.

Joe II has been active in public service. He set up a non-profit company in Boston, the Citizens Energy Corporation, which in the past four years has provided 21 million gallons of cut-price heating oil to low-income families.

So far none of the 29 third generation Kennedys has shown any signs of following John, Robert or Edward into politics. In 1961 JFK declared: "...the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans..." But none of the new generation of Kennedys seems willing to take up the torch, which is now carried single-handedly by the senator from Massachusetts.

moreover... Miles Kington

The Booker Nouveau bandwagon

Want to make a fortune? Would you like to do a John Aspinall and end up a few million richer overnight? Do you trust me to invest your money for you?

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Starting in Paris, a provincial town in the middle of France, contestants will first of all have to sell a dozen copies of one of their novels, then race as fast as possible to London and rendezvous at the magnificent new A1 (M) Conference Centre in Chicken Bar. There, in the James Goldsmith Ballroom, they will have to explain the plot of their novel in less than 30 seconds and say what they would do with the money if they won the prize. At the climax of the ceremony, some lucky little lady will be crowned Miss Booker Nouveau 1984 and be off on a madcap whirlwind year of opening new branch libraries and appearing on Channel 4 in her own show.

The prize ceremony will rival all known celebrations of the literary art.

Bernard Levin will be there to say why he likes books so much.

Richard Attenborough will be on hand, so you can be photographed with him and his Oscar.

Cabaret will be provided by Fay Weldon and the Waldonettes.

Your chef for the evening will be Indian expert Salman Rushdie, hot tip for the 1984 Nobel cookery prize.

Bernard Levin will tell you why he likes food so much.

Bobby Robson will be on hand to offer excuses for the losers.

And a squad of feminist agitators will move among the diners pelting them with rolls and chicken bones!

The judges will include Lionel Blair, Simone de Beauvoir, Seamus Deane, Iris Murdoch, Henry Cooper and that all-purpose personality Sir Kelly Montefiore of *That'll Do*. "I think it's going to be a great evening," says Montefiore. "This is the sort of thing which will give that sort of thing a much-needed shot in the arm. This is what sits in the arms are all about. Anything that puts books on the map is fine by me. I shall be there. Count on me. I am not afraid. What's the food going to be like? Can I sit next to Seamus? Do I really have to withdraw.

With interest like this already building up, it is not hard to see why the British Book-Flogging Board, inspiration behind the Ten Greatest British Pocket Diaries for 1984, has already decided to stump up £50,000 to help to support the evening. The BBC will be broadcasting the evening live, unless it has suspended all its staff by then, and Ladbrokes have announced they will run a book on Britain's fastest, sexiest novelist. There will be a lot of money floating round is the picture, and if I know my readers, they will want to get their sticky little hands on some of it.

To enable them to do this, the Miss Booker Nouveau prize will be going public shortly before the day itself. If you wish to become a shareholder simply send me £10 in old notes, with a signed disclaimer saying: "I am sure you know what to do with this money. Please do not send me a Booker Prize novel".

If we all play our cards right I can give up writing this column and you can all retire from full-time newspaper readership. But hurry, hurry with that money.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 205)

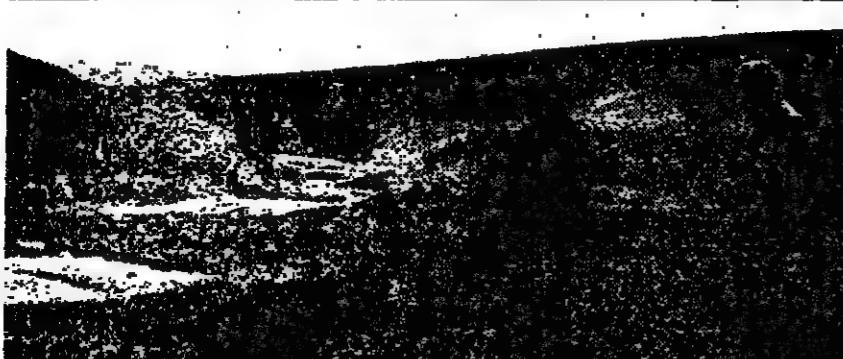
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ACROSS	DOWN
1 Bumper cars (7)	1 Pile of rubbish (4)
2 Blackboard support (5)	2 Scottish ceilidh (5)
3 Bewitch (3)	3 Middlemen (13)
4 Senior pilot (7)	4 Cut into strips (5)
5 Sty (5)	5 Lavish displays (13)
6 Computer sequence (4)	6 Japanese warrior (7)
7 Blockage (6)	7 Detestable (6)
12 Plan (?)	13 Wandering (?)
14 Hostile meeting (13)	15 Inhabits sleepily (5)
16 Not masculine (?)	19 Musical adjuster (5)
22 Uninvited (?)	20 Same (4)
23 Sprit (?)	
24 Amphibious vehicles (5)	
25 Egyptian instrument (7)	

SOLUTION TO No 204
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THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



- Shooting: Fair game for birds
- Travel: For Ever England - part II on the settlers in the Spanish sun
- Values: No present like the time - a guide to clocks and watches to buy for Christmas
- Drink: The pick of Beaujolais nouveau 1983
- Aux Armes: The battle for France's premier literary prize
- Sport: Rugby Union - England v The All Blacks at Twickenham; football - first round of the FA Cup

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Martin Sheen (right) as Kennedy being sworn in as President in the television series

A seven-hour television mini-series called *Kennedy*, starring Martin Sheen in the title role, with E. G. Marshall, Geraldine Fitzgerald and John Shea, sounds like a most American undertaking. It is being transmitted coast-to-coast by NBC, in Britain by ITV and in a handful of other countries, from Sunday evening, coinciding with the twentieth anniversary of the President's assassination, and riding high on a media wave of eulogy, elegy and scant revisionism. But, unexpectedly *Kennedy* is a British production by Central Television, produced by Andrew Brown (of *Rock Follies* and *Edward and Mrs Simpson*), written and conceived by Reg Gadney (most recently responsible for a dramatization of Iris Murdoch's *The Bell*).

It's as though the Belgians had decided to make the definitive film about Churchill," Gadney suggests, attempting to illustrate the initial hostility with which the Americans press met the British crew during their five months' location filming up and down the eastern seaboard. "I've had a fairly odd reception on this side of the Atlantic, too," he says. "The extraordinary thing about television is it's supposed to be the great force for internationalism, but nothing could be more ferociously nationalistic than each country's television. The British are the worst. It's the same with writing for film and theatre. Look at the obsession with the rise or fall of the British film industry. You don't get this sort of jingoism in new painting or sculpture."

Gadney is also by way of being an art historian, and has taught at the Royal College of Art for close on 15 years. He has had a long-term interest in things American, and after the script was carefully studied by many teams of eagle-eyed lawyers - from NBC, their insurance lawyers, from Central and from Central's American

still circulating about Kennedy's death. If one was to ask the man on the Clapham (or Georgetown) omnibus to jot down key movements in the Kennedy administration, they would be the same as appear in the TV series - the closely-run election, the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the civil rights movement, and there are little anecdotal footnotes about Jackie's serenely obstinate extravagance, the death of their baby son, JFK's well-disguised spinal trouble and so on.

Viewers anticipating shocking revelations about the Kennedys may well be disappointed. The President's philanthropy

FRIDAY PAGE

Helen Mason meets an unusual theatre group
‘Does anyone here speak spastic?’

The Graeae, as anyone knows who studied Greek or possessed a copy of *The Heroes* by Charles Kingsley, were three disagreeable old ladies who possessed only one eye and one tooth, which they shared. Members of the graeae (pronounced Gray Eye) Theatre are rather better endowed than their namesakes, but all the actors are disabled.

Their best known production, featuring their best known and most charismatic star, founder member Nabil Shaban, was *Sideshow*. Using acid and uncomfortable humour, they confronted society with its attitudes and, like Irishmen telling Irish jokes, put the unspeakable into words. The best known line from *Sideshow* is the call for an interpreter: “Does anyone here speak spastic?”

Audiences expecting that kind of thing from their current production at the Riverside Studios Hammersmith, *Not Much to Ask*, will be puzzled. In my view, audiences will be puzzled anyway. I think it is a puzzling play, based on *Villette* by Charlotte Bronte but juggling times and identities and causing severe doubt, in Day-glo sequences to disco beat, on the value of institutional care. But it is a proper play for proper actors.

One of the most dramatic and powerful moments is supplied by 20-year-old Richard Gilling, in one of the day-centre sequences, all noise and uncaring clutter, unwanted library books from trollies and chants like “Don’t expect too much – only simple things – make allowances – they think you’re stupid if you can’t speak”. Richard faces the audience and, forcing words out with passion, cries: “But I am not stupid”.

The Graeae bitterly resents reviews that attach labels to performers, but it is impossible to describe the impact of that moment without referring to the fact that Richard Gilling does have difficulty in speaking.

The Graeae is not a repertory company and casts for each production. It also pays equity rates. This makes funding a constant problem – a problem compounded by the number of tours it takes on – one is about to begin in India and will, for the first time, have a tour manager.



Drama from a wheelchair
Graeae is also to have an artistic director, Caroline Noh, and that development is an important change in a company which has been run as a collective.

That the company is still going and growing and changing is something of a miracle. And if one of the two wheelchairs gliding across the doll-sized stage had not been draped in a crinoline in *Not Much to Ask*, I for one, could easily have forgotten it was there at all.

Helen Mason
The Graeae will be at the Riverside until Sunday, then the York Arts Centre, November 22-26, the West End Centre Aldershot, December 9 and the IM Marsh College of PE, Liverpool, December 12-17.

COMMENT

A right to learn

The education of children in the first year of their school life is regulated not by their ability or the resources available, but primarily by the wording of the 1944 Education Act. Because it states that compulsory education begins after a child attains the age of five, but the school year runs from September to August, the length of a child’s education during the vital infant years of schooling may vary by as much as a year.

Most education authorities now admit children in the term in which they attain their fifth birthday – the so-called “rising five”. Thus the children born between September 1 and December 31 enter school at the beginning of the school year. These first class citizens enjoy a teacher fresh from a long summer holiday, often a small teaching group and a head start.

The second class citizens, born between January 1 and April 30, start school after Christmas but at least are backed by a capital allowance for books and teaching resources. However, the third class citizens born between May 1 and August 31 – the summer birthdays – may only start school after Easter if there is room for them in the reception class or mixed-age groups – no extra teacher or capital allowance is provided as they are not counted on the January school census on which annual calculations are based.

Mary Gilbert
The author is head of a primary school in Saffron Walden, Essex.

and a confident, settled peer group who have benefited from up to eight months of education. The result may be problems which often persist beyond primary education.

In no other area of education is there discrimination on the grounds of age within a year-group. As children enter secondary school in one intake, so do students of universities etc. This year and last I have pressed to have my summer birthday children allowed into school at February half-term so that, at least, they would receive half a year’s education.

Research undertaken by the National Children’s Bureau has underlined the high number of summer children at risk or in remedial groups. We would not require extra staff or resources and yet the county council has refused this request in spite of support from governors and parents. I know that many heads have been given the same answer and feel that they should be allowed to exercise their discretion. This can only be done by altering the law.

If the children born after Easter were not counted as existing in their first year at secondary school, college or university, there would be an outcry. Is it not time that we removed this injustice from those too young to speak for themselves?

Mary Gilbert
The author is head of a primary school in Saffron Walden, Essex.

A lifetime of mining for the truth



Martin Mayer

Nadine Gordimer: “You are so safe. It is impossible for you to imagine how we live in societies like ours”

equally little-known Doris Lessing was briefly married.

It was the gentle, exploratory and discursive world of her first novel, *The Lying Days*. It was not a politically conscious one.

The time was nevertheless a watershed. After the Nationalist election victory in 1948 the balance of power between Afrikaners and English-speakers swung decisively in the Afrikaners’ favour. Apartheid was consolidated on the statue book. The young writers debated the question of why there was no recognizable body of South African literature. Into this enclosed society came an uninvited intrusion: a telephone call from America. A short story had been taken by *The New Yorker*; collections were soon brought out by publishers in New York and London.

It was the beginning of a steady stream, a volume of short stories usually alternating with a novel. *Friday’s Footprint* won the W H Smith award in 1961; *A Guest of Honour*, the James Tait Black in 1972; *The Conservationist* shared the Booker in 1974; France awarded her the Grand Aigle. Or in the following year. Rumour holds that she has twice been on Nobel short lists. One of those occasions would almost certainly have been for her towering achievement (and own favourite), *Burger’s Daughter*, published in 1979.

Her preoccupations became gradually more political, or as she put it: “the importance of the context of our life took hold of me”. This slow change, the growing attention paid to the conflict between public and private responsibilities, did not become stories of great public events but a sustained inquiry into the human psychology of the society that was around her. “In a certain sense”, she wrote recently, “a writer is ‘selected’ by his

subject – his subject being the consciousness of his own era. “How he deals with this is, to me, the fundamental of commitment, although commitment is usually understood as the reverse process a writer’s selection of a subject in conformity with the rationalization of his own ideological and/or political beliefs.”

She made one near-miss attempt to leave this behind. After Sharpeville she and her second husband (who had himself fled Nazi Germany) toyed with the idea of moving to Zambia. “We had the feeling that one could not go on living decently as a white. Either you had to be a revolutionary and have long stretches in prison or you had to leave.”

Zambia had become independent in ’64 and we went several times thinking seriously about living there. Then I realized something which pricked an illusion I had held.

I had thought that as a white African I could go and live anywhere – that I would be accepted as such if one was committed, as we were to black majority rule. I found that I was just another European. As far as people were concerned, I could have arrived in Africa the day before.

“It was untrue that we would be accepted. And I found that whatever happens at home, whatever feelings arise, in a strange way one is accepted as a white African. It’s the only real identity I have.”

She made first use of this theme in *A Guest of Honour*, the unhappy chronicle of a liberal ex-colonial civil servant invited back to the newly independent country in which he had once lived. But it is also central to *Burger’s Daughter*, which follows the daughter of an imprisoned white communist as she attempts to create her own life away from the rigid orthodoxy of family Stalinism.

She moves to southern France (where Gordimer’s daughter now

lives) and briefly to London but finally chooses to return to South Africa where she faces the certain prospect that her past associations will send her to prison. Rosa Burger wanders between the pursuit of private fulfilment and the meeting of obligations to other people. Gordimer is at her best on the border between private emotions and external forces; the two are interwoven by characters who mix good and bad among black and white.

Such shading may sound unconvincing, but she is writing in exceptional circumstances. The novel was banned when it first appeared. “The author uses Rosa’s story as a pad,” wrote Mr E G Malan of the Directorate of Publications, “from which to launch a blistering and full-scale attack on the Republic of South Africa: its government’s racial policies, white privilege, social and political structures, processes of law and prisons; forces for the preservation of law and order; black housing and education; the pass laws etc. The whites are baddies, the black the goodies.” Held up to the majority of these patients, has cardiovascular trouble and is hyperactive, in 50 per cent of the cases the final cause of death is a coronary thrombosis.

Fortunately, most diabetics do not develop serious kidney complications, although careful post mortem examination shows that in 65 per cent there is some renal involvement. When renal failure does occur, diabetes has always been present for at least 20 years.

Sometimes I feel useless

“You have to have a certain measure of trust before you can talk openly and freely about this”, she said. “The moral ambiguities and individual cruelties in the individuals who are heroes have to be there or the writer is not a writer. They may not in the end affect the little kernel of truth in the case. This has to be argued constantly among black writers. They are in a pretty terrible position both ways. The censors are down on them but there is also increasing pressure to conform to the needs of the political struggle.”

“It is difficult to convey how irrelevant and unimportant writing seems in the revolutionary situation in South Africa.

“It’s a little better than it was in the late 1970s. There was in effect an unwritten list of prescribed and proscribed subjects. It was OK to write a story about the student riots. It was OK to write a story about someone’s mother hiding a man on the run from the police. It would not be OK to write of a Dostoyevskian situation in which there was a young black girl in the house whom the man was hiding and she was attracted to him. She is rejected and in revenge, hands him over. Betrayals do happen. Life is not clear cut.”

Where has the collision of politics and art left her? “I’m a writer. I don’t think I’m brave enough to become a true revolutionary and spend my life in jail. I sometimes feel... I feel useless, yes. But I feel that in the end there are some things I can do. You try to tell the truth and to show people in all their moral confusion. If a writer does this, you get a clearer idea of what you are and how you are living.”

She now describes herself as a “citizen of the interregnum”, attempting to reconcile her observation and imagination with a readiness to be “answerable to the order struggling to be born”. But running beneath her defiant statements combining these aims is an audible doubt that they can live together for much longer. The inescapable evidence of the novel stacks the odds against it.

Running beneath those defiant statements is the line from Turgenev which prefaces *A Guest of Honour*: “An honourable man will end by not knowing where to live.”

George Brock

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Poor outlook for diabetics

Doctors and political commentators agree that their circumstantial evidence suggests that Yuri Andropov as been a diabetic for many years and has now developed end stage kidney failure, one of its most dreaded complications.

Few diabetics of his age have been treated with dialysis or a kidney transplant so that there are no reliable statistics available on which to give an accurate prognosis; but a study of 5,000 European patients, mostly very much younger people, has shown that a patient treated in this way has a 59 per cent of surviving the first year. The outlook for a man of Mr Andropov’s age must be rather less promising particularly as it seems that he, like the majority of these patients, has cardiovascular trouble and is hyperactive, in 50 per cent of the cases the final cause of death is a coronary thrombosis.

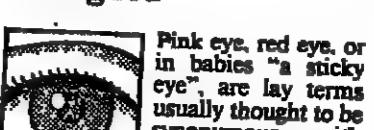
Fortunately, most diabetics do not develop serious kidney complications, although careful post mortem examination shows that in 65 per cent there is some renal involvement. When renal failure does occur, diabetes has always been present for at least 20 years.

In the best tradition Professor Brindley first experimented on himself, he has had 41 infections without, so far as he knows, any long term ill effects. It has now been tried on 15 patients, 12 of whom had had long periods of impotence. The wife of one of his patients has even started to wield the needle herself. As a standard method of treatment there are obvious medical dangers, as well as aesthetic objections, so that the professors’ work is much more likely to be of research value rather than immediate clinical application.

The Indians, fortunately, did not need such drastic measures. The man who had no obvious circulatory or neurological problems was overjoyed to learn that his initial symptoms were not his alone, but common to all middle aged men. His attractive wife, who did not look as if she would be very handy with a syringe, learnt that women had to play an equally subtle, but rather more active role in love making in later life.

Before they left at the end of the week they were delighted that their holiday had been repeatedly consummated.

Seeing red



Pink eye, red eye, or in babies “sticky eye”, are lay terms usually thought to be synonymous with conjunctivitis; but not all inflamed red eyes are due to conjunctivitis and not all conjunctivitis is due to a simple cause such as playground dust, chlorine in the water, or the strain of a long drive. Two medical magazines, *Mimms* and *The General Practitioner*, have both recently carried warnings about diagnosing conjunctivitis without ascertaining the underlying cause, or making certain that the patient is not suffering an inflamed eye due to more damaging eye trouble where a delay in the correct treatment may be disastrous.

The writers also warn against giving blunderbuss therapy in the form of drops containing broad spectrum antibiotics combined with powerful steroids. If the patient has herpes in the eye, which is not uncommon, the condition can be made dramatically worse by steroids. The same steroids if used for too long can cause an increase in eye pressure, glaucoma, which may become irreversible and hence involves a risk of blindness.

Laid low

One of the great characters of the racing scene who survived the Attree jumps, a broken back and an adventurous war without ever losing his composure, was almost laid low this year by a small white pill, Cetiprin. Cetiprin, an often prescribed and useful drug, can cause oesophagitis, characterized by heartburn and sometimes chest pain radiation to the neck.

Following the medical briefing on the complications of a hiatus hernia, several readers have written to *The Times* describing similar symptoms after taking prescribed treatment. Their letters emphasize the point that not all oesophagitis is the reflux into a hernia, and that among the many other causes are the side effects of drugs.

Doctors are so used to the various types of indigestion caused by anti-ulcer drugs that its diagnosis presents few difficulties; but when the symptoms follow other treatment the connexion may not be so obvious. Antibiotics particularly erythromycin and doxycycline (*Vibramycin*), some of the antidepressants, some beta-blockers, and the barbiturates are all among frequent offenders.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

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If Bootle fits

As a result of recent newspaper allegations about his private life, there has been speculation about the political career of Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bootle.

Should Roberts resign, there will be much SDP interest in his vacated seat, particularly by the party president, Shirley Williams. The recent boundary changes in Bootle took in 10,000 Crosby voters from the two wards in which the SDP have local councillors.

The SDP's newly appointed national secretary, Dick Newby, confirms that Mrs Williams "would be interested" in Bootle. "There are strong arguments why she should fight it, if it fits in with her other plans", he says.

A few notes

In the depression-torn 1930s, the unemployed entered dance marathons for the prize money — a phenomenon recorded in the grim film *They Shoot Horses Don't They? Phillips*, the auctioneers, have brought the idea bang up to date to fit these recessionary times. Next Wednesday, 40 unemployed pianists will be recruited to play a new work composed by Phillips piano specialist, Richard Reason. It is called "Work for Unemployed Pianists" and the pianos played will then be put into a Phillips sale. One of them is valued at £5,000. The out-of-work pianist chosen to play it will get a meagre £5.

Spoonfed

Andrew Lloyd Webber has acquired that air of complete helplessness that no megastar should be without. On holiday in Venice, and wishing to dine out, he was unsure about the procedure for booking a table. So he rang his secretary in London, who telephoned the Venetian restaurant of his choice.

No stand in

If Mrs Thatcher seemed well-rehearsed during the siege of the Iranian embassy in London in 1980, it may have been because she had had some practice in emergency behaviour. In his book *Delta Force*, Charles Beckwith, who led the abortive mission to rescue the American embassy hostages in Iran, records a conversation in 1979 with a visiting SAS officer who was observing an American emergency exercise. He criticized the Americans for using senior officers to play the parts of politicians. "You know, we play these games too," said the SAS man. "Just like you chaps, the military, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office all participate. But I must tell you, when we play, Maggie plays."

BARRY FANTONI



"The deterrent of ex-communication, my son, is quite different from its use"

Tricked out

Inter Commodities, a firm of City brokers, are offering their "high roller" clients (that is millionaire risk-takers) the "convenience" of some advanced technology to lug around. Called "the Box of Tricks", it is an electronic data system that through telephone impulses prints out not only an analysis of a client's current commodity positions, but provides up-to-date market information anywhere in the world. The size of a portable typewriter, it has been produced as indispensable baggage for tomorrow's travelling speculator.

Miss-nomer

Ram Hardiment, spokesperson for the nation's mistresses, first came out of the closet with an article in *The Times* last April saying that mistresses should come out of the closet. Since then she has appeared in a television documentary about mistresses and in several other newspapers. Bowing to ex-marital pressures she is now reverting to her maiden name of Arnold. Her former husband, Peter Hardiment, has been besieged by telephone calls about his relationship with Paul and asked her to change her name.

est parti

Audiences at the previews of *Jean Seberg*, the National Theatre's accident-prone musical, are not enjoying the beaujolais nouveau served in the theatre's bars and restaurants as much as they should. Each bottle is labelled with a picture of Jean Seberg, who, a few moments before, the audience had seen die tragically on stage.

PHS

Easy divorce is no answer

By Hugh Montefiore

The greatest cause of unhappiness in our society today lies in family breakdown. With 170,000 divorce petitions annually, and more than half a million children under 16 affected by new divorces each year, this terrible social evil deserves far more attention than it is given.

The present government professes itself concerned about the family, and only last week the Lord Chief Justice declared it to be "The most important ingredient of a stable society. Yet little is actually done to remedy the situation, even though the total cost to the country is about £1,000m a year, to say nothing of unquantifiable costs in human suffering.

In this field the law has only limited power. It cannot prevent people making foolish marriages, nor can it reconcile bitter and warring partners. But the law has an essential role. It must enable, with the maximum of dignity and the minimum of pain and recrimination, the legal dissolution of marriages which have become intolerable. It must give priority to the welfare of children who suffer from a situation not of their own making. It must ensure that financial relief in matrimonial proceedings is just and fair.

The newly published Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill attempts an improvement; it is my belief that it fails but those of us who criticize it are apt to be given short

shrift. Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor, in a recent television programme in which he was invited to comment on my criticisms, responded with the words: "Bishop Montefiore doesn't know much about it". London Weekend Television has refused me the opportunity to reply.

The main provision of this Bill is to place an absolute ban on petitions for divorce during the first year of marriage. As it now stands, the position is less clear-cut. A petition in England and Wales may be presented after the first three years, unless the case is one of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent, or of exceptional hardship on the part of the petitioner. But what precisely do "exceptional depravity" or "exceptional hardship" mean?

Furthermore, if a speedy divorce is required, there is a tendency to "beep up" the circumstances surrounding the alleged irretrievable breakdown of the marriage, thus increasing bitterness and recrimination. The present law must be changed — but not in the way now proposed.

There are real objections to so short a bar as one year. A marriage can hardly be said to have "irretrievably broken down" during its first few months; it has barely started. Difficulties of adjustment frequently occur which a little more determination can overcome.

But why should a partner persevere? The proposed legislation will make it possible for a person to be legally married to two different partners within 18 months of the first marriage — hardly a contribution to the stability of marriage. If marriage can be ended almost as soon as it begins, there is no real possibility of reconciliation.

If the first marriage was so disastrous that it ended almost when it began, what is required is a pause for reflection and perhaps reconciliation, rather than freedom to rush headlong into a second marriage which could be equally disastrous. A pause of three years is no more "using the law as a weapon to impose some people's moral views on those who don't hold them" (as the Lord Chancellor alleged in that television interview) than his own requirement of a one-year bar on the presentations of petitions.

Urgent relief is sometimes needed for people in impossible situations after one year of marriage. But there is no bar on petitions for a decree of judicial separation, which differs in its legal effects only in that it does not permit remarriage. It may be converted after three years into a decree of dissolution.

It can be objected that to impose an absolute bar on petitions for divorce during the first three years of marriage, and to allow only one petition for judicial separation, is to encourage adultery; but surely even

that possibility is preferable to another marriage failure following on the first breakdown.

At a time when steps should be taken to rehabilitate the family as a stabilizing influence in society, there is a danger that those who take their basic morality from what the law permits will increasingly view marriage as a temporary contract, to be abandoned when things get difficult, even if they be, within a few months of undertaking it.

Churchmen have a legitimate fear about this progressive erosion. At present the clergy of the Church of England act as registrars for the state, so that marriages solemnized in the parish church are entered in the register books. But there can come a stage when the state's view of marriage is so different from that of the church, that the church can no longer recognize (as it does at present) that there is no difference in essence between civil and ecclesiastical marriage.

At that stage the church would have to insist on universal civil registration followed (by those who want it) by a church wedding. Most clergy would view this prospect with great reluctance; but if present trends continue, it would seem inevitable.

The author is Bishop of Birmingham and chairman of the Church of England Board for Social Responsibility.

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Philip Jacobson reports on US attempts to stabilize El Salvador

Why the arm's length army may fail

San Salvador
Leonardo Contreras looks 15 and cannot keep a straight face when he claims to be 18, the official minimum age for enlisting in the Salvadorean army, which he did a few months ago. Private Contreras now wears the camouflaged smock and black scarf of the First Battalion of the San Vicente Cazadores, proudly flaunting the regimental crest on his T-shirt.

It is on the fighting qualities of fresh-faced boys like him, some not much taller than their new M-16 rifles, that the fate of the Reagan Administration's ambitious, immensely costly "hearts and minds" campaign in San Vicente province, launched last June, now depends. Cazador means hunter, and the lightly equipped, US-trained units like Leonardo's are intended to do what the Salvadorean army has signally failed to do before — carry the fight to the left-wing guerrillas who turned the once-prosperous cotton and sugar-producing province into a wasteland of ruined crops, charred warehouses and blown bridges.

If the Cazadores cannot knock the guerrillas permanently off balance with night patrols, counter-ambushes and relentless pursuit, the accompanying civilian phase of "Operation Wellbeing" is doomed.

Almost six months after its launch, Operation Wellbeing is about to face its first serious test. The well-armed, combat-hardened guerrillas who withdrew from the region soon after 4,000 of the government's best troops arrived are mounting a big offensive to wreck what has so far been achieved.

In the opinion of Colonel Rinaldo Golcher, the able Salvadorean officer running the show in San Vicente, the guerrillas seriously miscalculated the military's determination to see the operation through. When offensives elsewhere failed to decoy the army command into pulling forces out of the region the guerrillas were obliged to attack the pacification scheme — one of lose credibility on the battlefield. But, Col. Golcher maintains, his men were ready, even eager, to engage them.

A series of limited but bloody encounters began late in the summer: the tempo of the fighting has increased steadily since then.



Boys to the battle: government soldiers in El Salvador rest after a long struggle against guerrillas

Only two months ago, western military sources here were happy enough about the performance of the Cazadores in San Vicente. An increase in casualties among junior officers was cited as evidence of a new aggressive spirit where it was most needed. There were also instances of Salvadorean troops firing on each other at night, suggesting an attempt, at least, to contest the hours of darkness with the guerrillas. At the same time, it was claimed, the troops were providing a generally effective shield for the civilian reconstruction work in the province.

Driving around San Vicente's lush countryside, I found an impressive contrast with the dangerous, empty roads, strewn with wrecked vehicles, of six months ago. The cotton crop seems to be doing well: crowded buses and trucks hurtle past in the usual suicidal fashion. Relaxed government troops at checkpoints wave you through cheerfully with calls of "Todo tranquillo" (all quiet).

But back in San Salvador, there is growing concern in western military circles about the Salvadorean army's long-term ability even to hold its own. Too many troops seem to be losing the will to fight, especially when the going gets tough. A sizeable contingent from one fresh Cazador battalion recently surrendered, with a handsome score of new weapons overworked.

Most observers here consider that guerrilla losses are proportionately no greater — conceivably sharply lower — than those of the security forces. That is alarming enough in military terms, but the financial implications for the Reagan Adminstration's pursuit of victory in El Salvador are truly horrendous.

It cost the British government considerably more than £100,000 at today's prices to kill a single guerrilla during the emergency in Malaya in the 1950s. The Americans are fighting their proxy war in El Salvador on an incomparably more lavish scale. A single helicopter gunship costs more than £3m: field radios, crucial to counter-insurgency

tactics, cost £700 each; every automatic rifle that falls into guerrilla hands represents more than £300 of Uncle Sam's money.

Then there is the question of manpower. Conventional wisdom holds that government forces need to outnumber guerrilla enemies by at least 10 to 1 to achieve ultimate victory. Doubling the size of El Salvador's 35,000-strong security forces would barely provide that sort of superiority over the country's estimated 6,000 to 7,000 hardcore guerrillas. Financing an expansion of this size would be a nightmare for the Reagan Administration, which already finds it difficult to get fairly modest amounts of military aid to El Salvador approved by an apprehensive Congress.

Finally, there is an aspect of the war in El Salvador which seems to have escaped the notice of strategists in Washington shuffling Central American dominoes. After three years of reporting from here, I am convinced that providing hastily-trained young soldiers with increasingly sophisticated and heavier weapons is simply not compatible with the aim of getting them into close combat with guerrillas in vital regions such as San Vicente.

Salvadorean troops fight bravely enough when they have confidence in their officers. But it is only human nature for raw farm boys like Private Contreras to want to employ their ever-increasing range and firepower at the greatest possible distance from the enemy.

weapons, after token resistance to guerrillas who had surrounded it. The élite "quick reaction" battalions are finding it increasingly hard to persuade volunteers to re-enlist. The impression that control is once again slipping away from the government is reinforced by some grim arithmetic from the front lines. The army casualty rate in the year to last July was running at more than 20 per cent, and will almost certainly rise when the expected heavy fighting begins again.

Moreover, a distressingly high ratio of killed to wounded soldiers reflects continuing problems with medical treatment on the battlefield. Nothing demoralizes troops more than the knowledge that they may lie in agony for hours because helicopters are unserviceable and army ambulances overbooked.

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lengths. That is why the presentation of the Booker Prize has been turned into a farcical media circus. It insists on absolute priority and exclusivity if it is going to "review" a book. Different departments at the BBC fight to scoop each other. If *Bookplate* has agreed to puff a book, *Spectroscope* will not look at it.

Of course, scoops are the red meat of journalism, and sell newspapers. *The Times* made its name and its fortunes by publishing the news, for example of Wellington's campaigns in Spain, before anybody else. The greatest scoop of all time was probably on Saturday, July 13, 1878, when we published in our later editions the preamble and text of the Treaty of Berlin at the very moment that Bismarck and the other statesmen of Europe were signing the secret document.

Then there is the question of control. Conventional wisdom holds that government forces need to outnumber guerrilla enemies by at least 10 to 1 to achieve ultimate victory. Doubling the size of El Salvador's 35,000-strong security forces would barely provide that sort of superiority over the country's estimated 6,000 to 7,000 hardcore guerrillas. Financing an expansion of this size would be a nightmare for the Reagan Adminstration, which already finds it difficult to get fairly modest amounts of military aid to El Salvador approved by an apprehensive Congress.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OFF TO A PATCHY START

Mr Lawson concluded his economic statement yesterday by saying that he intended "sticking to and, indeed, reinforcing" the sound financial policies so far pursued by the Thatcher government. If this remark is seriously meant the Chancellor has a great deal of work to do between now and the next Budget. The contents of the statement indicate slippage from sound financial policies, not reinforcement.

The first disappointment was the revision of the public sector borrowing requirement estimate for the current fiscal year from £8,200m to £10,000m. The news was hardly unexpected, but it confirms that the Government has failed to keep a proper grip on expenditure. Receipts should actually be higher than at first envisaged because of good North Sea tax revenues and more asset sales, implying that the overshoot on spending is even bigger than the £1,800m increase in the budget deficit.

Arguably, Mr Lawson has had little time to change the outcome in 1983/84 since so much was already determined when he became Chancellor in June. But he did have the opportunity yesterday to make his mark on the next fiscal year. This he has signally failed to do. The target for the 1984/85 PSBR/GDP ratio set by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his last budget has been retained, although a number of recent developments suggest that it should have been reduced.

Among the most welcome of these developments has been the upturn in economic activity, which the Treasury now thinks will lead to 3 per cent rises in national output in both 1983 and

1984. Although these figures are above those expected by most independent forecasting groups, they are realistic. If they are met, tax revenues will improve and social security costs will be lowered. That should permit a fall in the PSBR – but Mr Lawson is leaving his PSBR/GDP target exactly the same as Sir Geoffrey Howe's.

Also important is the need to adjust the PSBR target for the more ambitious programme of special asset sales on which the Government has embarked. Receipts from these sales reduce the PSBR, but are not a permanent source of revenue. It would be quite wrong to have either higher spending or tax cuts in the years when they are taking place. But, by keeping to the original 1984/85 PSBR target, Mr Lawson has created a risk that this might be allowed to happen.

It is not easy, using official sources, to quantify the problem. The Treasury's document on the Autumn Statement 1983 gives a figure for special assets sales £400m higher than that in the last expenditure White Paper. If Mr Lawson is really committed to "sticking to and, indeed, reinforcing" sound financial policies, his 1984/85 PSBR target should be cut by at least this amount.

But the £400m figure is puzzlingly low and seems to make no allowance for possible proceeds from the privatization of British Telecom. If BT privatization does in fact yield substantial sums to the Government the PSBR target should be adjusted downwards again.

The imprudence of using capital receipts to finance current expenditure should be so obvious as not to require comment, let alone emphasis. But the announced changes in the spending plans for next year show that it certainly does need emphasis. In paragraph 9 of the statement Mr Lawson notes that spending on health, social services and a number of other programmes will be above the totals forecast in the last expenditure White Paper. In paragraph 10 he says that "these increases are offset by higher receipts from the sale of council houses and the like" and by reductions in some other areas.

In other words, the money from council house sales – which could well be above £1,500m both this year and next – is being used to finance an overspend on the welfare state. This may or may not be what the electorate expects from a Thatcher government supposedly respecting "Victorian values". But if a true Victorian like Lord Beveridge were alive today he would probably be dismayed.

Every Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have a difficult patch in his first two years. Both Mr. Healey and Sir Geoffrey Howe had particularly uncomfortable periods in their early days. On the evidence of yesterday's statement Mr. Lawson's Chancellorship is conforming to the same pattern. He has much to do if public expenditure is to be brought under full control and more effective guidelines for fiscal policy are to be established.

THE CARDINAL AND THE BOMB

It will be reassuring to Government and reassuring to public opinion generally, that Cardinal Hume has arrived by his own route at a qualified endorsement of the defence strategy of nuclear deterrence, as it was similarly reassuring last February when the General Synod of the Church of England reached similar conclusions. Along the way, each was strongly tempted towards repudiation of this strategy. Each had to negotiate an honest way round the superficially attractive argument, especially attractive to churchmen, that the possession of nuclear weapons, with the intention in certain circumstances to use them, was morally equivalent to using them. Cardinal Hume, with a great deal of authority in his own church and much respect in the country at large behind him, has formally denied that equation. It is not entirely academic: those in the armed services with nuclear responsibilities in particular have recently been told that their duties were preparations for war crimes, and if this simplistic moral analysis were to be accepted, such startling conclusions follow.

In public anxiety about nu-

clear policy, however, as in Cardinal Hume's statement and many other secular and religious utterances, there is an urgent tone of dissatisfaction. There is deterrence; but there is also a nuclear arms race. The bomb cannot be disintegrated, certainly, but both sides strive remorselessly to invent ever more effective ways of delivering it, hoping to gain some advantage or correct some disadvantage. Mutual antagonism is better directed into that than into fighting actual war, of course, but Cardinal Hume is not alone in asking for something else, and it is a plea which transcends politics, transcends the East-West divide, and voices the distress of common humanity. The megaton nuclear bomb is the nearest thing to incarnate Evil in this world. That we have been so far able to control it, and to do so to maintain the peace, is a strange paradox. The Cardinal notes a fundamental imperative to seek some other way. In defending current defence policy against naive or malicious critics, politicians do not always display sufficient appreciation of this imperative, though none, surely, would ever want to deny it.

STRUGGLING WITHOUT TITO

Britain's special relationship with Yugoslavia was forged in 1943, when Captain F. W. Deakin arrived by parachute and joined Tito's embattled partisans in their long march across Montenegro and Bosnia, thereby entering the mythology of the Yugoslav revolution. The relationship was sealed the following year when Winston Churchill, on the advice of Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean, told the House of Commons that Britain would cease supplying the royalist forces of Colonel Mihailovic because they were not fighting the Germans. "We have," he said, "proclaimed ourselves the strong supporters of Marshal Tito because of his heroic and massive struggle against the German armies."

The relationship would not have survived – any more than the wartime alliance with Stalin survived – if post-war Yugoslavia had remained in the Soviet orbit as the brutal, Stalinist dictatorship which it showed signs of becoming in its early days. But in 1949 it broke with Stalin, who retaliated with an economic boycott, so it turned to the West for help and gradually became a more open and liberal

place, though still far from perfect in its treatment of opposition.

Credit and grants flowed in from the United States and Western Europe, together with military aid and political support. At first there were hopes in Washington that other European states would be encouraged to take the same route. Even when they did not, Yugoslavia remained an asset as a non-aligned country steadfastly resisting Soviet pressure. Its membership of the non-aligned movement is still valuable today and has contributed to the frustration of Cuban attempts to align the movement with the Soviet Union.

Against this long background the visit to London this week by Mrs Milka Planinic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, has been particularly welcome. She has the very difficult task of trying to hold together a decentralized, fissile country in a period of severe economic stress. Considering the gloomy prognostications which accompanied the death of Tito in 1980, she and her colleagues are not doing too badly. They are surviving and

showing every sign of not wishing to continue as chronic debtors in perpetual search of help. They have reduced their hard currency balance of payments deficit, mostly at the expense of living standards. They appear to be arresting a worrying tilt towards trade with the Soviet Union, caused not by political preference but economic need. They have won sufficient confidence from the World Bank, the IMF and the private banks to have signed a large re-scheduling and new loan package this year. They have reasonable hopes of further help in response to their own efforts to put their economy in order, though many private banks are still hesitant.

But whether the Yugoslav system is really workable in the long run remains an open question. Practically every decision requires the agreement of six republics, each stubbornly defining what it perceives to be its own national and economic interest, and each burdened by layers of representative bodies. It looks magnificently democratic on paper but comes perilously close to engendering despair in practice.

Men in Havana

From Mr Quinton V. S. Bach
Sir, Your editorial of November 8 gives a generally fair survey of the relationship between Moscow and Havana, but with regard to their trade relations it is somewhat misleading.

Firstly, the Soviet Union does need Cuban sugar and when the Cuban crop falls below expectation the Russians have to buy it elsewhere for hard currency and often at premium prices. Russia is also getting Cuban nickel in ever-increasing quantities.

Secondly, you talk about Cuba receiving "a vast range of valuable

Soviet exports including machinery, oil and basic foodstuffs". I agree that the oil, or "swap" oil and basic foodstuffs, represent some small sacrifice by the Soviet Union, but most of the machinery and many of the other manufactures are virtually unsaleable elsewhere.

Finally, you talk of the Russians allowing Cuba to run an annual trade deficit of "several hundred million roubles". This is only true of the last two years, with the total deficit in 1975-80 at about 700 million roubles the other way. But all these figures are simply window-dressing, since all the trade is barter, with values fixed bilaterally.

What is more, it has been

demonstrated that the Russians put a very high mark-up on the prices of commodities which they sell to their client states and it is reasonable to assume (though impossible to prove from the Soviet statistics available) that there is a similar mark-up on their industrial products.

The fact that a Russian car in England costs one seventh that of the same car in Cuba is, unfortunately, only an amusing irrelevance.

Yours faithfully,
QUINTON V. S. BACH,
Department of International
Relations,
London School of Economics and
Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
November 9.

What is more, it has been

in common with every other country of sub-Saharan Africa. Tanzania has no system of registration of births and deaths from which valid indices of fertility and mortality can be calculated. Such measures must, therefore, be estimated from information collected in censuses and surveys.

In the case of Tanzania data on mortality were collected in the censuses of 1967 and 1978 and in a large-scale sample survey conducted in 1973. The 1973 survey data do indeed indicate a dramatic decline in infant and child mortality when compared with those of the 1967 census. Regrettably this decline is so dramatic as to be unacceptable. A

comparison of the data shows that the 1973 survey implied not merely that no children had died during the interval, but that there had been a resurrection of some of the children recorded as dead in 1967.

The report of the 1978 census has recently been released and it concludes that, on the basis of the new data, the expectation of life in Tanzania is of the order of 44 years. This represents only a minimal improvement on the figure of 41 years estimated from the 1967 census.

Unfortunately the margins of error attached to both figures are so great as to preclude any firm conclusions being drawn as to the extent, if any, of mortality decline, particularly since the questions from which the data were derived differed in the two censuses.

Yours faithfully,
I. G. C. BLACKER,
Centre for Population Studies,
London School of Hygiene and
Tropical Medicine,
31 Bedford Square, WC1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Obligations under international law

From Professor Hedley Bull

Sir, Roger Scruton, in commending the willingness of the United States Government to commit aggression (feature, November 15) tells us that international law cannot be enforced, that there is no general readiness to obey it, that governments that do not obey the rule of law at home have no respect for it abroad and (if I understand him correctly) that the principles of international law do not apply beyond the boundaries of European civilization.

In fact international law is sometimes enforced and was recently by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic. Overt disregard for clear rules of international law, like the prohibition of military aggression, is the exception rather than the rule.

Unrepresentative governments are no more able than representative ones to avoid the political costs in the outside world of disregard for the rules. States of other than European civilisation, so far from being unable to grasp the principles of international law, in recent decades have played a central role in adapting it to the needs of our time.

The United States, which expects others to accord it a position of leadership in world affairs, has more to lose than most states from flagrant violation of the law.

Yours faithfully,
HEDLEY BULL
Balliol College, Oxford.
November 16.

From Mr Max Jennings

Sir, I do not claim to be an international lawyer, but I cannot allow Mr Scruton to get away with his statement today (November 15) that "it is only public opinion at home that can compel a government to abide by the precepts of international law".

Surely the whole point of the subject is that when a state is attacked by another state it is then, and only then, justified in resorting to force.

As if all that stood between the West and Soviet domination were Kant's proposals for a federation of free states.

Yours faithfully,

MAX JENNINGS,
12 Elliot Place,
Blackheath, SE3.

Dual-key control

From Mr Adrian Walker

Sir, Professor Brown (November 7) appears to be rather concerned about the management of cruise missiles, due to their possible pre-nuclear use as conventional bombers or reconnaissance gatherers. Would he tell us how Russian military intelligence would be able to distinguish between in-flight, non-nuclear and nuclear cruise missiles? Surely this is an important point of verification". Without such a distinction the pre-nuclear phase is not likely to last very long.

Yours faithfully,

ADRIAN WALKER,
Humberstone College of Higher
Education,
Cottingham Road, Hull.
November 7.

Buildings at risk

From the President of the Council for British Archaeology.

Sir, I am writing to support the plea (October 22) by the Chairman of the GLC Historic Buildings Panel for the retention of the historic buildings Division in the event of the Greater London Council being broken up by legislation.

These proposals have further wider implications for the recording of London's historic environment. Earlier this year the division was responsible for the creation of the Greater London Archaeological Service. This service will coordinate excavation of archaeological sites threatened by development throughout the area administered by the GLC.

This rescue archaeological service, taken together with the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London, has at long last provided the capital with a comprehensive archaeological service. It would be tragic if this coordinated approach to London's archaeology should now be disbanded.

The problem is not confined solely to London. There is similar concern for the provision of archaeological services in the other metropolitan county councils if they, too, are disbanded. I hope that in those areas the archaeological services will also be maintained in any reorganisation.

Yours faithfully,

TOM HASSALL, President,
Council for British Archaeology,
112 Kennington Road, SE11.

November 16.

Nyerere's experiments

From Dr J. G. C. Blacker

Sir, Mr Oscar Kambona (October 25) casts doubt on the figures quoted by Lord Hatch (October 10) of a rise in the expectation of life at birth in Tanzania from 40 to 52 years. This is indeed pertinent to ask

where these figures come from.

In common with every other country of sub-Saharan Africa Tanzania has no system of registration of births and deaths from which valid indices of fertility and mortality can be calculated.

Such measures must, therefore, be estimated from information collected in censuses and surveys.

In the case of Tanzania data on mortality were collected in the censuses of 1967 and 1978 and in a large-scale sample survey conducted in 1973. The 1973 survey data do indeed indicate a dramatic decline in infant and child mortality when compared with those of the 1967 census.

Unfortunately the margins of error attached to both figures are so great as to preclude any firm conclusions being drawn as to the extent, if any, of mortality decline, particularly since the questions from which the data were derived differed in the two censuses.

Yours faithfully,

I. G. C. BLACKER,
Centre for Population Studies,
London School of Hygiene and
Tropical Medicine,
31 Bedford Square, WC1.

November 16.

Case for more public spending

From Mr Robert Phillipson

Sir, Your leader ("It depends on the rate of return" (November 16)) rightly says that the case for more public investment must rest on firm economic and social arguments. But it is going too far to suggest that the recent fall in public investment can be ascribed to absence of projects which meet rigorous criteria.

The implication that anyone who argues for more investment is relying on "old and discredited" Keynesian demand stimulus theory is amply refuted by your distinguished correspondent, Professor Christopher Foster (feature, November 15), who makes an entirely reasonable case for public investment.

Now surely should you let pass without comment that the present Government, when in opposition, argued strongly for a better balance between capital and current spending, yet has allowed the latter to rise eight times as fast as the former. It is Sir Geoffrey Howe who, more than anyone, is responsible for ensuring that Britain struggles out of recession with an economic and social infrastructure worse than most of its competitors and indeed worse than it was in 1979.

It was the same Sir Geoffrey who said in the Isle of Dogs in 1978: You can literally see the dangerous extent to which we have been living off the industrial and social capital that was accumulated by earlier generations – and failing to assess our own. Resources have been diverted to maintain consumer living standards today. But no seed-corn has been saved for tomorrow.

And, in this connection, if the Treasury Chief Secretary really believes that privatisation provides the best means of solving the dilemma posed by public investment shortfall, why has the Treasury yet to sanction the private Black Country route, which benefits roads users, ratepayers, industry and builders alike?

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
Director General,
British Aggregate Construction
Materials Industries,
25 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1.
November 16.

CND and Mgr Kent

From Mr Peter Presland

Sir, The policies advocated by CND rely for their presumed success on tolerance, forbearance and goodwill in their country's potential enemies, but the treatment accorded Mr Heseltine at Manchester on Tuesday is yet another telling illustration of the fundamental flaw in those policies.

CND leaders may indeed deplore what happened but, if their own rank-and-file supporters are so manifestly incapable of showing tolerance towards their opponents in debate, what evidence can they adduce for any prospect of better behaviour by the Soviet leadership towards a unilaterally weakened West?

Human nature does not change but, despite counting a Catholic priest among their number, CND's leadership appears to be blissfully unaware of it.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PRESLAND,
17 Stamford Crescent,
Chase Terrace,
Walsall, Staffordshire.

From Miss Mary Spain

Sir, A simplistic point of view, perhaps, but I feel deeply ashamed that my country, which I love, should be used to house lethal missiles, under the control and ownership of a country towards whose governmental policies I hold no personal allegiance, in order to



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited Herefordshire, and in the morning opened the Abbotswood Housing project, St Raphael's, Barvian Park at Potters Bar.

In the afternoon Her Majesty opened Elizabeth House, Home for the Elderly, at Welwyn Garden City.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gillian were in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 17: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening visited the Hyde Park Group (Organiser Mrs H. Carlisle) at Knightsbridge Barracks, London, SW1.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 17: The Princess Anne, Alice, Duchess of Gloucester today visited Swavesey Village College, Cambridge, in connection with their Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Mrs Jane Egerton Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

November 17: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the British Deaf Association, this afternoon visited the Association's Headquarters in Carlisle, Cumbria. Her Royal Highness attended by Mrs George West, Lieutenant Commander Peter Eberle, RN, and Mr Victor Chapman, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Royal Ballet, this afternoon visited the Royal Ballet School at White Lodge, Richmond.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at a Ball held by American Medical International Hospitals Limited Staff Association at the Grosvenor House Hotel in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester today visited Swavesey Village College, Cambridge, in connection with their Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Mrs Jane Egerton Warburton was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 17: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today

attended the Annual Luncheon of the Export Group for the Construction Industries at the Savoy Hotel, London, WC2.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended a Celebrity Auction in aid of the Golden Jubilee Appeal of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, which was held at the Portland Hotel, Manchester.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

November 17: Princess Alexandra was present at a Charity Evening of the Lilywhite exhibition "The Art of Living", in aid of Macintyre School for mentally handicapped children and adults, at the Alpine Centre, London W1.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

WORCESTER

November 17: Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Royal Ballet, this afternoon visited the Royal Ballet School at White Lodge, Richmond.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Bruce White will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Thursday, December 1, at noon.

A memorial service for Dr S. Leonard Simpson will be held at St James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday, December 12, at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Donald Allen will be held today at noon at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Professor Sir David Bates, 67; Dr G. H. Beloeil, 72; Sir Leslie Bower, 90; Sir Kenneth Clucas, 62; Sir Bruce Fraser, 73; Mr George Gallop, 82; Dr V. H. Green, 68; the Rev. R. J. Hampson, 55; Mr David Hemmings, 42; Lieutenant-General Sir Orway Herbert, 82; Mr John Hostet, 52; Sir Alec Issigonis, 77; Sir Michael Kustow, 44; Admiral Sir Edward of Malmesbury, 76; Dr Eugene Ormandy, 84; Professor J. R. Quayle, 57; Sir Alexander Turner, 82; Lord Justice Watkins, VC, 65.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. J. G. Baird

and Miss N. B. H. West

The engagement is announced between William Julian Gardner, younger son of Sir James Baird, Bt, and Lady Baird, of Hill Corner, Bembridge, and Nichola Bridge Halsall, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil West, OBE, of Hythe Kent, and of Mrs Bridget West, of 63 Moore Park Road, London, SW1.

Miss S. C. de Candole

and Miss S. E. Thorpe

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the Rev C. F. and Mrs de Candole of Wimborne, Dorset, and Sue, daughter of Mr B. Thorpe, of Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire, and Mrs M. E. M. Carter, of Grayshott, Hampshire.

Mr C. Carey

and Miss J. M. Sani

The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. K. Carey, of Enfield, and Judith, only daughter of Professor and Mrs S. B. Saul, of Heston, York.

Mr H. Chisholm

and Miss R. Alexander

The engagement is announced between Hughes, elder son of Mr Chisholm, of Paris, and M. Comte, of Cameroon and Rosslyn, elder daughter of Mr W. R. Alexander, of Ryland Lodge, Dunblane, Perthshire, and Mrs G. Dobie, of 40 Chester Row, London, SW1.

Mr D. Duckhouse

and Miss C. Tyson

The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Duckhouse, of Cive, Devon, and Carol, only daughter of Mr Cecil Tyson, of Duppenthal, Surrey, and Mrs Vera Tyson, of Cambridge.

Mr S. T. Chees

and Miss M. M. Forde

The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Dr and Mrs P. Chees, of Cherry Croft, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Forde, of Brook House, Moreton, Merrell, Warwickshire.

Dr C. J. Hartley

and Miss A. J. Partie

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Hartley, of Sandycroft, Llwyd, and Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Partie, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr A. J. Glasspool

and Miss C. D. Robertson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Glasspool, of Ilchester Abbas, Hampshire, and Clare, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Robertson, of Falmouth, Cornwall.

Dr J. S. Hasard

and Dr H. J. Dunn

The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr C. W. H. Haware of Regent Park, London, and Mrs M. Haware-Miller, of Camden Town, London, and Hilary, daughter of Mr C. Dunn, and the late Mrs H. J. Dunn, of Winslow, Buckinghamshire.

Mr D. T. C. Harrison

and Miss F. A. Murray

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr M. T. Harrison, and Frances (Fay), daughter of Mr and Mrs H. P. Murray, both of Taunton, Somerset.

Mr A. A. Hopkins

and Miss S. E. Jones

The engagement is announced between Alastair Anthony, third son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Hopkins, of Oxford, Surrey, and Sally Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Jones, of Caterham, Surrey.

TAVR Associates for Greater London

The Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London held a dinner last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. Colonel G. S. P. Carden presided and among those present were General Sir Robert Ford, Major-General R. E. J. Gerard-Wright, Brigadier J. B. Birkin, commanding officers of London units and members of the TAVR.

Service reunion

Claver Club (8th Indian Division)
The Claver Club held a reunion last night in HM Tower of London. Brigadier H. B. Cubitt-Smith presided and Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Penforn was the guest.

Mr S. Kassery

and Miss E. Askerton

The engagement is announced between Scott, son of Mr and Mrs David Kenney, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Rebecca Askerton, daughter of The Rev Dr Frank and Mrs Mauldin McClain, of Winnetka, Illinois.

Mr I. Macpherson

and Miss F. M. McConnell

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs I. Macpherson, of Troon, Ayrshire, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. McConnell, of Lettrick, Dumfriesshire.

Mr T. H. Olsen

and Miss C. E. Currie

The engagement is announced between Steve, son of Mr and Mrs F. Olsen, of Ardley, Taynall, Argyll, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Currie, of Crichetts Cottage, Painswick, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Jill Comely, of Clare, Cold Ash, Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr R. O'D. Poulton

and Miss G. S. de Givé

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Edward Poulton, CBE, and Valerie, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. de Givé, of Tibbifford House, Gloucestershire, and Gillian, daughter of Paul and Elinor de Barys de Givé, of Foster Crossing, Southampton, New York.

Mr C. H. Truman

and Mrs L. C. H. Green

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Kermode, Truman, of Soudley, Oxfordshire, and Laura, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Green, of Wimbledon, London.

Mr R. F. G. Wisfrey

and Miss J. L. Clarke

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. F. Wisfrey, of Helford, Cornwall, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Clarke, of Diplford, Devon.

Mr R. P. Williams

and Mrs J. L. Clarke

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. F. Wisfrey, of Helford, Cornwall, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Clarke, of Diplford, Devon.

If this should happen taken

Royal Naval College, Greenwich
Commander Sir Michael Gardiner, former Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command, and Sir Walter Marshall, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, have been elected to honorary fellowship.

Stratford

Mr Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, has been appointed visiting Professor of

Music.

£356,537

OXFORD

Admiral Sir Kenneth Clucas

and Sir Hugh de la Poer

former Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Walter Marshall, Chairman of the Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Committee.

LAW

Mr A. A. Hopkins

and Miss S. E. Jones

The engagement is announced between Alastair Anthony, third son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Hopkins, of Oxford, Surrey, and Sally Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Jones, of Caterham, Surrey.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sir Ralph Richardson

and Sir Michael Gambon

former President of the Royal Shakespeare Company, Sir Alan Howard, and Mr Alan Howard read the lesson. Lord Oliver, OM, gave an address and Mr John Gielgud, CH, read from John Dryden's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

The Right Rev Edward Knapp-Fisher and Mr John McDonald said prayers. The Rev Michael Hurst, Vicar of South Petherton, Somerset, was robed and in the sacristy.

Among those present were

Lord Richard Attenborough,

Sir Harold Wilson, Sir Alan Alda, Sir David Attenborough, Sir Michael Gambon, Sir Alan Howard, and Mr Alan Howard.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sir Michael Gambon

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former President of the Royal Shakespeare Company, Sir Alan Howard, and Mr Alan Howard.

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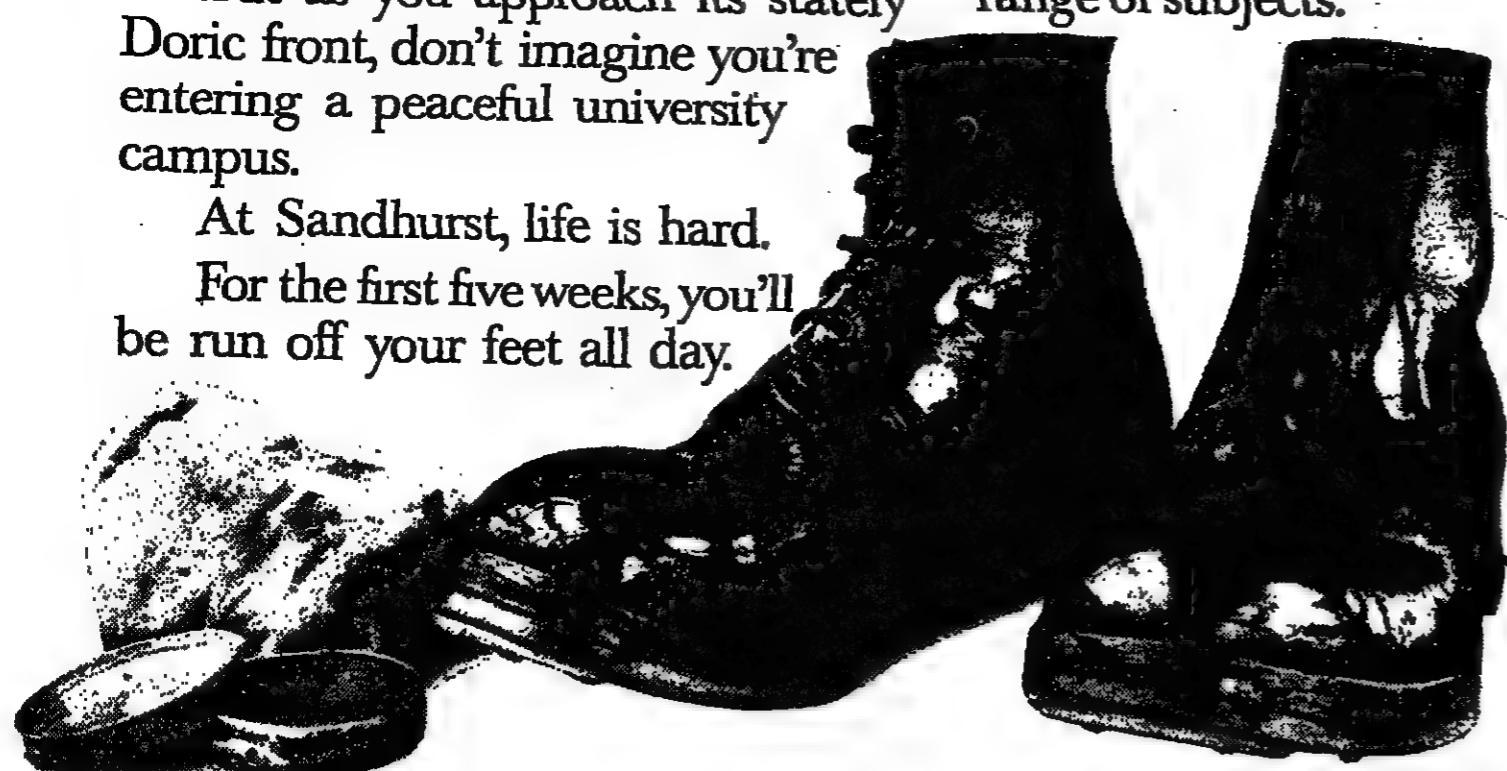
The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst is set in 700 acres of lovely countryside.

To have been there is a feather in anyone's cap.

But as you approach its stately Doric front, don't imagine you're entering a peaceful university campus.

At Sandhurst, life is hard.

For the first five weeks, you'll be run off your feet all day.



And you'll spend half the night boning up for the following day.

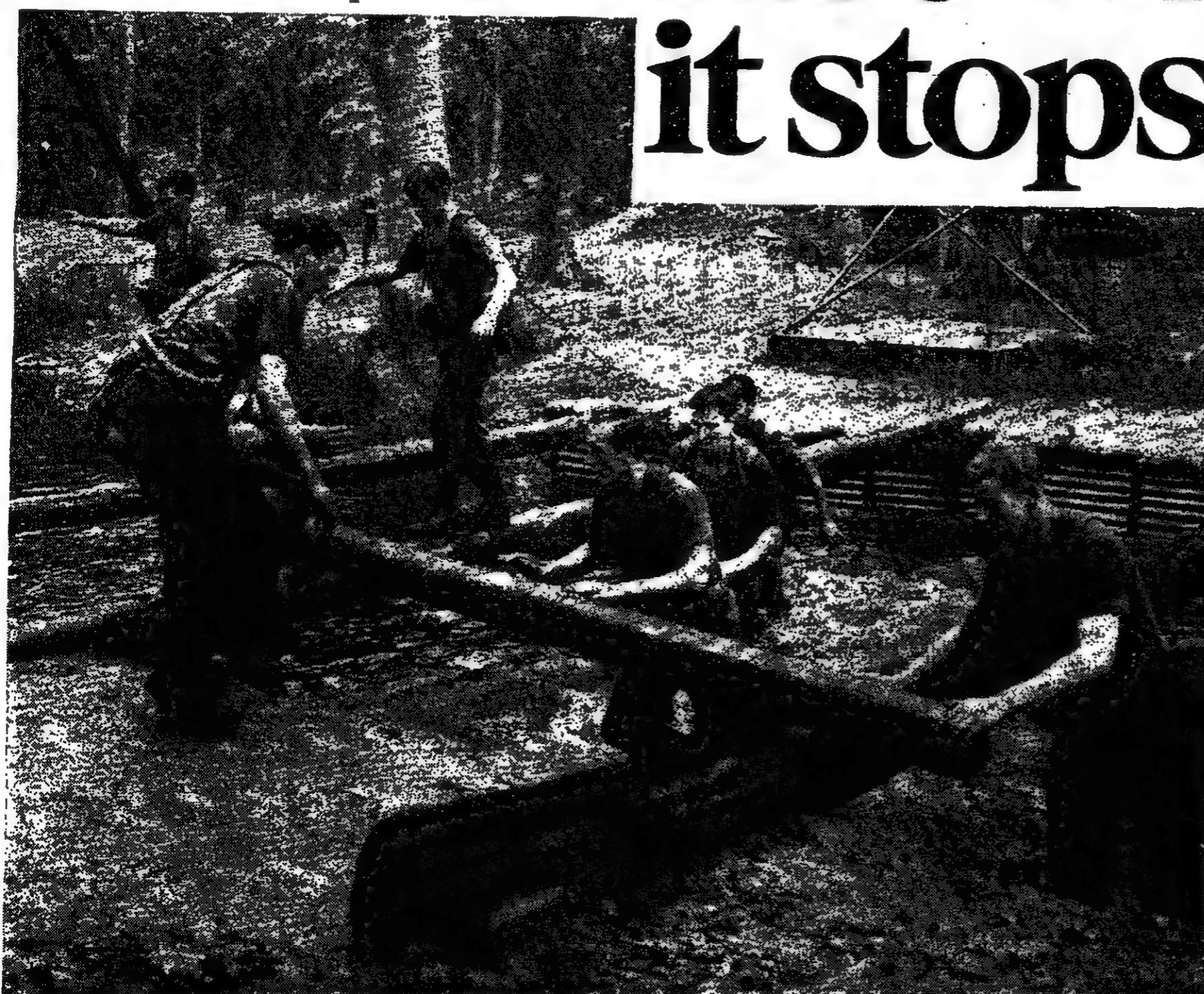
From the start, your staff sergeant will call you "sir." But that won't stop

physical limits.

And when you withdraw to the privacy of your own room, you will have studying to do on a wide range of subjects.



Sandhurst. It's nice when it stops.



him telling you what a horrible little man you are, "sir!"

There are time-proven reasons why you have to put up with this sort of treatment.

To impose discipline, you must be able to take it yourself.

And in the stress of action, you'll need to obey orders instantly as well as hand them out. (Bear in mind that you could be leading men in dangerous situations a few weeks after you're commissioned.)

During your period of training at Sandhurst, you'll be pushed to your

Sandhurst is, after all, an academy. And now more than ever an officer needs a well-furnished brain. Weapons systems are complex, and your soldiers will need intelligent management.

At all stages, you'll be encouraged to develop the potential for leadership which we found in you at the Regular Commissions Board.

And because our officer cadets are so carefully chosen, the failure rate is low.

Life at Sandhurst is by no means all pain:

You'll make life-long friendships.

You'll be fitter and more alert than you ever thought possible.

You'll even find time for some of our many leisure activities.

And when you're on the passing-out parade, you'll be proud of yourself.

We don't know a single officer who isn't proud he went to Sandhurst.

If you think you can stay the course, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department S2 Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your date of birth, your school or university and the qualifications you have or expect.

In return, we'll tell you more about getting into Sandhurst and the opportunities that lie beyond.



Army Officer

Limited partner's income tax relief

Reed (Inspector of Taxes) v Young

Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered November 11]

A limited partner was entitled to relief against income tax under section 168 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 for her share of the trading losses sustained by the partnership even though the amount of that share greatly exceeded the amount of her capital contribution to the partnership.

In a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division, dismissing an appeal by the Crown and upholding the decision of the tax commissioners, Mr Justice Nourse held that the limited partner, Mrs Marjorie Young, was entitled to loss relief for 1977-78 to £41,423, her agreed share of the losses sustained by the partnership for the relevant period, that could be set-off against her general income.

In March 1978 Mrs Young entered into a partnership agreement. The partnership, Monday Films (3), was a limited partnership for the purposes of the Limited Partnership Act 1907, that traded on a commercial basis producing motion pictures. Mrs Young was a limited partner, contributing some £10,000 of initial capital.

For its accounting period ended March 1979, Monday Films (3) incurred a loss computed in accordance with Case 1 of Schedule D of £643,124. Mrs Young claimed relief for 1977-78 under section 168 in respect of her share of that loss allocated to her in accordance with the terms of the limited partnership deed that amounted to £41,423. She descended against the subsequent refusal of her claim by the inspector of taxes.

Mr Jonathan Parker, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Peter Mallett, QC and Mr Michael Fleisch, QC for Mrs Young.

Joining new party to dispute over land

East Anglia Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee v Milthorn Engineering Co Ltd, Before Lord Granchester, QC [Judgment delivered November 9]

In a dispute concerning the ownership of land, the court considered the effect of Order 15, rule 6(5) and (6) of the Rules of the Supreme Court (as amended by SI 1981 No 562) on section 35(3) of the Limitation Act 1980.

Lord Granchester, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, refused to allow the joinder of the Northampton Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee as a plaintiff on the application of the East Anglia Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee, who was in dispute with Milthorn Engineering Co Ltd over the ownership of a piece of land on the outskirts of Brandon, Suffolk.

Mr David Parry for the plaintiff; Mr Christopher Heath for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP reviewed the facts and said that proceedings in the action had been started by writ on August 19, 1982. The defendants had established 12 years adverse possession commencing on October 5, 1971, so that the limitation period had expired on October 4, 1983.

Counsel for the plaintiff had

said that the question was whether the fact that a limited partner was not liable for the debts of the firm beyond the amount of the capital contributed to it by her, required that her share of its losses ought, for income tax purposes, to be treated differently from a share of the losses of an ordinary partnership.

Limited partnership was introduced in England by the Limited Partnership Act 1907. By then its vitality must largely have been overtaken by the advent of the Partnership Act 1973.

The essential features of a limited partnership were that first, there had to be one or more general partners who were liable for all the debts of the firm, and second, there had to be one or more limited partners who at the time of entering into the partnership had contributed capital and who were not liable for debts of the firm beyond the amount so contributed. Further a limited partner could not take part in the management of the partnership business.

Those features apart, there was no difference between a limited and an ordinary partnership. The result was that while the partnership was a going concern a limited partner adopted a pose as a super partner or as a sleeping partner in an ordinary partnership.

The only difference between the two was that the sleeping partner might be rudely awoken to find that his liability for the debts and obligations of the firm was unlimited.

The capital of a partnership was the aggregate of the contributions made by the partners. It was important to distinguish between the capital of a partnership, a fixed sum, and its assets which might vary from day to day. Equally important was the distinction between the assets of partnership

and its profits for a given period.

That distinction was self-evident but it was necessary to state it in order to detect the fundamental confusion which underlay the Crown's case. That confusion was between the losses of a partnership for a given period on the one hand and its liabilities on the other. The same period bore to the total capital so contributed.

The Crown claimed that her allowable loss was restricted to £10,068, being the amount of the capital contributed by her during the period.

If Mrs Young had been a partner in an ordinary partnership, there could be no doubt that she would have been entitled to set off the whole of the £41,423 under section 168. Why should her position be any different merely because her liability to discharge the debts of the firm was limited to the amount of her capital contribution?

Partnership income was taxed on an artificial basis. The partnership was treated as an entity distinct from the partners. They were jointly liable for the debts of the firm, for less in their discharge of capital if might, for example, have been possible for them to be discharged out of profits which had been earned and retained in earlier years and in respect of which tax had already been paid. The fact that there were no profits in hand in the present case was immaterial.

The conceptual confusion was as vigorous as ever, a loss was still a loss. Furthermore, even without looking at the terms of the agreement, one would expect to find machinery for debiting a limited partner's share of outstanding losses against his share of profits in subsequent years. And even without the machinery, one would expect the substance to be implicit in the relationship between general and limited partners. If that was right, how could it be said that a limited partner did not sustain a loss for the purpose of section 168?

Mrs Young claimed that the loss was £41,423, being the percentage of that proportion of the agreed loss of the partnership for the period which the capital contributed by her

during the same period bore to the total capital so contributed.

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The Bedford Insurance Company Ltd v Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil and Others

Before Mr Justice Parker
[Judgment delivered November 10]

Contracts the making of which were expressly prohibited by statute were always void *ab initio* and neither party to such a contract could rely on any part of it. The prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981 upon the carrying on of insurance business without the relevant authorisation from the secretary of state was, on its true construction, a prohibition not only upon performing contracts of insurance but also upon making them and accordingly by a contractor of insurance make an insurer without the relevant authorisation could not be enforced by either party to the contract.

If Mr Justice Parker so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the defendant, Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil, in an action brought against it by the plaintiff company, The Bedford Insurance Company Ltd, upon a contract of marine reinsurance which had been made between them.

The defendant had counterclaimed for the premiums due on the contracts and as a result four other policies had been brought into the case.

Mr Steven Gee and Mr Mark V. Smith for the plaintiff and for the first fourth party to the counterclaim. Gerald Herbert Ltd; Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, Mr Gavin Kealey and Mr Simon Kvernelund for the defendant; Mr Anthony Diamond, QC, and Mr Stephen Rutter for the second defendant, the counterclaim; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC and Mr Victor Lyon for the third defendant to the counterclaim; Mr Richard Silbery for the second fourth party to the counterclaim.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that the parties had agreed that two complete defences which, if successful, would bring the action to an end should be tried first before any other issue.

The first of those was that the original contract of insurance, the plaintiff's liability under which had started on October 3, 1971, it had just still run on August 19, 1982, when proceedings had commenced. Furthermore, the Northampton Roman Catholic Diocese Trustee, the new party, did have the relevant property vested in it at law. So far the necessary conditions for failing within the exception to section 35(3) provided by Order 15, rule 6(5)(a) had been satisfied.

But his Lordship was not satisfied that the plaintiff had an equitable interest in the property. It was merely a trustee corporation which it had been intended should be the legal owner of the disputed land.

Even if it could call for the land to be transferred to it as trustee, that did not give it any equitable interest – it merely had the expectation of being a legal owner.

Accordingly, the case did not fall within the exception which Order 15, rule 6(5)(a) and (6) conferred on section 35(3) of the Limitation Act.

The application for joinder of the new party could not, therefore, be granted if the limitation period had

expired, as it had, at the date on which the application had been made.

The necessary result was that the action had to be dismissed and the defendant succeeded on its counterclaim for a declaration that it had a better title than the plaintiff to the possession of the disputed land.

Solicitors: Witham Wield & Co; Jones & Co; Tredford.

Identity warning

Regina v Nelson

Regina v McLeod

Where there had been a continued assault punctuated by two short gaps during which the assailants had retreated, and the victims identified the accused very shortly after that continuous period of activity, the warning to the jury set out in *R v Turnbull* ([1977] QB 224) was not appropriate even though identity was in issue.

Lord Justice Robert Goff, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) with Lord Justice Eversley and Mr Justice Hollings, so held, dismissing the appellants' appeals against their convictions for criminal damage and assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

In concluding those contracts Gerald Herbert Ltd had committed offences under the 1974 and 1981 Acts for which the plaintiff was

criminally liable, it being no defence that their agent had acted in excess of his authority in some particular respect; it would have been different if the agent had had no authority to make such contracts at all.

Reliance had been placed by the plaintiff on the decisions in *Spaniel's case*, in *St John Shipping Corporation v Joseph Rank Ltd* ([1957] 1 QB 267, 285) and in *Shaw Groom* ([1970] 2 QB 304), but in none of those cases was there an express statutory prohibition upon the making of such contracts.

In any event, the plaintiff's claim that the making of which were expressly prohibited by statute were always void *ab initio* and neither party to such a contract could rely on any part of it. The prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981 upon the carrying on of insurance business without the relevant authorisation from the secretary of state was, on its true construction, a prohibition not only upon performing contracts of insurance but also upon making them and accordingly by a contractor of insurance make an insurer without the relevant authorisation could not be enforced by either party to the contract.

It followed that an innocent insured could not enforce such a prohibited contract as that would require the insure to commit a further offence.

There was considerable, largely unnecessary confusion as to the effect of illegality upon contracts. In *Archbolds (Frigidaire) Ltd v Spaniel* ([1961] 1 QB 374), Lord Justice Devin said that one of the effects of illegality was to

prevent a plaintiff recovering under a contract if he had to rely on his own illegal act, and that another was to avoid *ab initio* a contract which was prohibited by statute or otherwise contrary to public policy.

However, the first defence would have been available if the agent had no actual authority, and the plaintiff failed to prove that he had, reasonably, authority, the plaintiff had ratified the contracts within a reasonable time after their existence had come to its knowledge, and it made no difference that the ratification had been made after the contracts had come into effect.

The decision of Lord Justice Devin to the contrary in *The Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum Board v Kinghorn & Sons* ([1959] 6 TLR 217) was not to be followed.

There would be judgment for the defendant on the main claim, the counterclaim and all consequent proceedings between the parties would be dismissed.

As there had been no trial of the merits of the counterclaim and its consequential proceedings, there was no basis upon which his Lordship could make any other costs order than that the costs of each claim should be paid by its initiator.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Elphinstone Mitchell & Co; Sinclair Roche & Temperley; Constant & Constant; Bentley Stokes & Lowes.

Neither side can enforce illegal contract

The Bedford Insurance Company Ltd v Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil and Others

Before Mr Justice Parker
[Judgment delivered November 10]

Contracts the making of which were expressly prohibited by statute were always void *ab initio* and neither party to such a contract could rely on any part of it. The prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981 upon the carrying on of insurance business without the relevant authorisation from the secretary of state was, on its true construction, a prohibition not only upon performing contracts of insurance but also upon making them and accordingly by a contractor of insurance make an insurer without the relevant authorisation could not be enforced by either party to the contract.

In any event, the plaintiff's claim that the making of which were expressly prohibited by statute were always void *ab initio* and neither party to such a contract could rely on any part of it. The prohibition in the Insurance Companies Acts 1974 and 1981 upon the carrying on of insurance business without the relevant authorisation from the secretary of state was, on its true construction, a prohibition not only upon performing contracts of insurance but also upon making them and accordingly by a contractor of insurance make an insurer without the relevant authorisation could not be enforced by either party to the contract.

It followed that an innocent insured could not enforce such a prohibited contract as that would require the insure to commit a further offence.

There was considerable, largely unnecessary confusion as to the effect of illegality upon contracts. In *Archbolds (Frigidaire) Ltd v Spaniel* ([1961] 1 QB 374), Lord Justice Devin said that one of the effects of illegality was to

prevent a plaintiff recovering under a contract if he had to rely on his own illegal act, and that another was to avoid *ab initio* a contract which was prohibited by statute or otherwise contrary to public policy.

However, the first defence would have been available if the agent had no actual authority, and the plaintiff failed to prove that he had, reasonably, authority, the plaintiff had ratified the contracts within a reasonable time after their existence had come to its knowledge, and it made no difference that the ratification had been made after the contracts had come into effect.

The decision of Lord Justice Devin to the contrary in *The Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum Board v Kinghorn & Sons* ([1959] 6 TLR 217) was not to be followed.

There would be judgment for the defendant on the main claim, the counterclaim and all consequent proceedings between the parties would be dismissed.

As there had been no trial of the merits of the counterclaim and its consequential proceedings, there was no basis upon which his Lordship could make any other costs order than that the costs of each claim should be paid by its initiator.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Elphinstone Mitchell & Co; Sinclair Roche & Temperley; Constant & Constant; Bentley Stokes & Lowes.

Taking account of tax in damages

Attree v Baker

Before Mr Justice Kenneth Jones

Judgment delivered November 11

When following the decision in *Taylor v O'Connor* ([1971] AC 115), it was necessary to increase an award of damages to take account of the rate at which the plaintiff would have paid on loans arising from them; it should not be assumed that the rate of interest on the capital would be constant at 4% per cent or that the amount of tax to be paid would remain the same each year.

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones so held in the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the plaintiff on the basis that the multiplier which the plaintiff had been brought into the case by the rate of tax which the plaintiff would have received on his autumn statement in his tax year would have received a pension 28 years hence.

His Lordship would deal with both factors together by increasing the multiplier by one.

It was clear from the decision of the House of Lords in *Graham v Dodds* ([1983] 1 WLR 808) that the multiplier was to be assessed once and for all at the date of death, and could not be increased for actuarial reasons because the multiplier had to be divided between the pre-trial and post-trial periods.

Solicitors: Withers-Balfour Lyde & Gilbert.

Facts needed in special interest claims

Dexter v Courtaulds Ltd

In the generality of personal injury cases interest on special damages should be awarded, in accordance with the principle of *Jelford v Gee* ([1970] 2 QB 130), from the date of trial to the date of trial at half the agreed rate and where a plaintiff contended that there were special circumstances making it unfair to apply those principles, it was suggested that he should say so when claiming interest and set out the focus on which he relied.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Kerr) so held on November 9 when dismissing an appeal by defendants from a judgment against them for £2,943 and a cross-appeal by the plaintiff in relation to contributory negligence.

At building society, cash above market value is looking over that direction.

The real interest rate is the foreign view of the exchange rate, the domestic order of weight on Mr Lawson's more recent notice of the sterling of a 3 per cent rate.

The picture might be a bit better as the burden of borrowers a £1 billion in October rather than from the prospect of another £1 billion next month. But they are now seen ranks next week.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson casts shadow over interest rates

Money is not what it used to be in the Government's policy calculations. Hence, perhaps, the rather hopeful focus yesterday on the new monetary target, M0, based on notes and coins, which was almost unchanged last month.

The mainstream money variable, £M3, was confirmed as rising by 1.5 per cent in the four weeks to mid-October. After a good start to the autumn this is now up against the top end of the 7-11 per cent yearly target range at an annualized 10.8 per cent since February.

The wider monetary measure, including building societies, is over the top at an annualized 13.1 per cent so far. This is hardly likely to abate as the four weeks since have yielded the highest inflow into building societies in their history.

On this occasion, the worst interpretation of the money figures is bound to be the one that counts in domestic money markets and among foreign analysts. It ties in perfectly with the £2 billion overrun in the projected public sector borrowing requirement acknowledged by the Chancellor in his autumn statement yesterday. This is bad news for interest rates and the gilt-edged market, although not unexpected for readers of *The Times*.

In recent months, interest rates both here and internationally have been walking a tightrope. This has not, however, been any genuine expression of stability; merely a balance between those who expect money costs to rise in line with the world industrial cycle and those who expect high real interest rates to drop in line with falling expectations of future inflation.

The Chancellor's statement yesterday stayed on the tightrope, with poor current performance contrasted with cheerful forecasts about future British inflation and growth, putting the Treasury, at the head of the optimists rather than, as more usual, in the middle of the forecasting pack.

The market's initial reaction was almost off-hand, with gilts plegmatically easing no more than an eighth and the share index dropping a minimal one point.

This, however, seems unlikely to last. Considering that the authorities have long seen the present level of short-term interest rates as the best that can be expected, and gilt-edged prices are near their peak, everything in the Chancellor's statement points to rates at best staying where they are. They are surely unlikely to fall.

With building society interest rates already above market levels, the banks must be looking over their shoulders in that direction.

The real interest rate argument affects only the foreign view of our markets and, if the honourable order of gnomes pins any weight on Mr Lawson's optimism, it will take more notice of the consequences for sterling of a 3 per cent 1984 growth rate, than a 4.5 per cent inflation rate.

Closing ranks

The picture might be different if the building societies were queuing up to ease the burden of borrowers after the record £1 billion inflow in October (bolstered by a further £300m from wholesale markets) and the prospect of another bumper catch this month. But they are not. Even the Abbey National now seems less likely to break ranks next week.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New index to start in January

The Stock Exchange Council confirmed yesterday that it is to run and publish its own equity index based on Britain's 100 largest companies.

The index will begin trial publication in January and in March the Council hopes for minute-by-minute updating.

The move was initially designed to meet the needs of the London International Financial Futures Exchange and the Stock Exchange's traded options market. But the FT 30 share index has long been considered unrepresentative of the market's price movements, so the new index could quickly replace it.

Plessey yesterday reported a £7.3m increase in pretax profits for the second quarter of the year, producing a half year figure of £80.9m, in line with market expectations. The comparable half-year figure was £66.9m. Stromberg-Carlson, the American acquisition Plessey made last year, turned in a loss.

Investors' Notebook, page 20

Letter to Exchange stops Henara launch

By Jonathan Clare

A letter to the Stock Exchange from a former controlling shareholder in Dixon Strand claiming that the constituents of henna hair colouring powders could cause ear infections has stopped the public flotation of Henara, newly formed hair care company.

Mr Vincent rescued Dixon Strand in 1980 with Mr Lerner. But in April Mr Lerner bought out Mr Vincent's stake for £2m.

Yesterday Mr Lerner said the news about the allegations had come out of the blue late on Tuesday. "There is no way it can be true," he said, and quoted from a cosmetic directory which stated: "To all intents and purposes the danger from pure henna is non-existent."

Mr Lerner's bankers, Klein-

Grove, advised that the flotation be postponed for two weeks while tests are undertaken after Mr Martin Vincent wrote to the Stock Exchange about the constituents of the henna natural hair colouring powders.

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Gleeson figures, page 22

Shareholders face \$152 billion dilemma

End of the line for AT&T

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The breakup of the world's largest corporation has now formally begun with the filing this week by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of a 267-page document which is widely regarded as its epitaph. In the anxiously-awaited document filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, AT&T described how it would accomplish the enormous job of divesting itself of the telephone operating companies which have been the core of its business for 100 years.

Although the actual divestiture does not happen until January 1, the SEC filing marked the beginning of the end of "Ma Bell", as AT&T is affectionately called by telephone users across America. From the ashes of the \$152 billion (£102 billion) divestiture will rise a new, leaner AT&T in addition to seven new regional

companies which will provide telephone service to millions of customers.

The actual mechanics of this unprecedented undertaking, which is not dissimilar to the planned privatization of British Telecom, has sent shockwaves through financial markets and caused great confusion among AT&T's 3.2 million shareholders.

Trading in AT&T shares had been suspended to give analysts and investors time to sift through the information contained in the SEC filing which will form the basis for buy, sell and hold recommendations once trading in the new shares begins, possibly as early as Monday.

Then shareholders must begin to struggle with the decision of whether to do nothing and keep their shares in what will be a newly reconstituted AT&T or to sell the shares and tuck away the proceeds which could be invested, after the divestiture, in one or all of the new regional telephone companies.

Based on the information contained in the filing, it is now known that officials have projected a 1984 profit for the new AT&T of \$2.1 billion or \$0.02 a share. For the seven regional companies, the combined profit in 1984 is projected at \$6.59 billion equal to \$6.68 a share.

Dividends, which have been a primary consideration of AT&T's smaller shareholders, are expected to remain high, particularly in the first year. AT&T said it expected to pay out almost 60 per cent of its earnings in dividends next year but the ratio would fall thereafter to less than 50 per cent.

Recovery fears recede as output rises sharply

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

The output of the British economy rose smartly by 0.9 per cent in the third quarter of this year to its highest level since the beginning of 1980, up 1.8 per cent from a year earlier.

This comes after two quarters of unchanged output which had led to fears that economic recovery would fizzle out, but, as the Chancellor confirmed yesterday, the latest figures suggest that the economy is still on an upward course.

The output measure of gross domestic product is considered the most reliable guide to short-term movements in the economy. But it has risen more slowly than the income and spending measures which both point to rather faster growth.

Estimates for these are not yet available - but in the 12 months to the second quarter this year the output measure has risen only 1.6 per cent and the income measure by 2.7 per cent and the spending measure by 2.4 per cent.

This sharp rise in output took place despite a substantial rundown in industry's stocks in

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
at constant factor cost
seasonally adjusted 1980 = 100

	Output data	average estimate
1979	103.3	102.7
1980	100.0	100.0
1981	97.9	98.4
1982	99.4	100.2
1982 Q1	98.6	99.5
Q2	99.1	99.7
Q3	99.8	100.2
Q4	99.9	101.0
1983 Q1	100.7	102.0
Q2	100.7	102.0
Q3	101.5	-

*preliminary estimates

Source: CSO

INVESTMENT AND STOCKS
seasonally adjusted at 1980 prices

	Total	Mfg (excluding leased assets)	Change in mfg stocks
1979	15834	8172	+275
1980	15800	7275	-2,221
1981	14242	5784	-1,457
1982	14027	5782	-1,008
1982 Q1	13798	11852	+2,055
Q2	9357	1373	-4
Q3	3708	1366	-34
Q4	3774	1350	-34
1983 Q1	3774	1298	-22
Q2	3810	1223	-35

*provisional

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

the third quarter, which dropped by £665m at 1980 prices after destocking of £90m in the first six months of this year.

Manufacturers' stock-output ratio fell sharply from 101.9 in the second quarter to 99.3 in the third consecutive quarter, by 2 per cent. Over the latest six months, however, capital spending by manufacturing remains 1.5 per cent lower than in the preceding six months, and more than a third below 1979 levels.

Manufacturers' stocks also reduced by 1.5 per cent.

relation to output, with little further scope for reduction if production continues to rise. But having been badly hit in this recession, companies are now maintaining much tighter control of stocks and will be reluctant to build up stocks to any extent before being certain that the demand will materialize.

The Chancellor is relying on some stockbuilding to fuel continued recovery next year. He is also hoping for a significant increase in investment.

Official figures released yesterday show that capital spending rose by 1 per cent in the third quarter, bringing the increase in the latest six months over the previous six months to 1.5 per cent.

But investment by manufacturing industry (including leased assets) also rose, for the third consecutive quarter, by 2 per cent. Over the latest six months, however, capital spending by manufacturing remains 1.5 per cent lower than in the preceding six months, and more than a third below 1979 levels.

Manufacturers' stocks also reduced by 1.5 per cent.

Guinness Peat responded yesterday by saying that the fees were just under £500,000 and a rights issue was never in question. The group's advisors, Morgan Grenfell, and stockbrokers Cazenove & Co and Rowe & Pitman, has said it would be impossible, a spokesman said.

Guinness Peat also took issue with Mr Kissin's other arguments.

The spokesman said it was not surprising he had resigned after the events of this week's extraordinary meeting.

Mr Kissin said in a statement yesterday that he was so much at odds with the rest of the board, he had no option but to resign. He said he had lost faith in a board which recommended an acquisition costing approximately £1m in fees bought assets worth £18m by issuing shares worth about £23m at today's Guinness Peat share price and diluted every single shareholding.

Mr Kissin also said the board had "rejected out of hand any contemplation of a rights issue to existing shareholders."

Kissin's son quits Guinness

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Correspondent

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Blue-chip merger plan for jobs

by Derek Harris

A marriage could be on the way between the Special Projects Unit, spun off by the Confederation of British Industry in 1980 at government insistence, and Business in the Community, that diligent backer of local enterprise agencies.

It would make a lot of sense because their fields of action are largely complementary while both are supported in various ways by mostly the same group of blue-chip companies up and down the country.

The SPUs has been taken up with marketing government schemes to alleviate youth unemployment, latterly the youth training scheme, and with developing localised community action programmes to create both business opportunities and jobs.

Local enterprise agencies are increasingly concentrating on encouraging the development of small businesses, offering counselling and other advisory help at the company level.

A merger is only at the discussion stage but the SPUs would bring to it an organization with more than 80 in the field, geared to the central formulation of strategies based on ground work studies. Three years ago it started detailed research of key city areas — starting with Redditch, Preston and Southwark — which has since been expanded.

Seeking work creation projects the SPUs is coming up with a number of possibilities. Its chief executive James Cooke, former marketing adviser at P.A. Management Consultants, finds as ideas for new business projects while accepting the discipline of achieving hard-line practical results.

"Catering for the handicapped is one undeveloped area," says Cooke. He is thinking of products as diverse as contour maps for public places to electrically powered

go-karts. He added: "We have a chair for the handicapped that can be adjusted to about 40 different positions and this is now in production in small workshops. Some 800 youngsters are going to be involved in developing some 50 marinas on inland waterways. I could go on..."

Cooke is pressing hard because he foresees no substantial increase in the number of new jobs for three to five years. The only big growth area is in high technology areas, he believes.

The enthusiasm of bigger companies is being harnessed in the areas where they are based in localized community action programmes of which some 25 are now in hand.

One thrust is to persuade bigger companies to think again about local sourcing of components. Too often if nothing comparable is on offer locally or within Britain a manufacturer will go abroad for a component.

Cooke says: "There is an alternative. A local small manufacturer can be told what is needed, how to tool up for it, what sort of a production run the big company's order would mean and the rest can follow. This sort of thing is now happening through the community action programmes".

Cooke is not convinced that putting the main thrust behind creation of small businesses is the key answer to job creation. But he admits that the experience of some areas, such as Teesside, might point the other way.

What the SPUs has presided over is the maturing of the schemes creating training places for youngsters and for some continuing full-time jobs. At one time when unemployment levels were lower, as many as 85 per cent of youngsters taking training later found jobs but the success rate is still 35 per cent.

Financing for brighter days

If this is the high tide year for management buy-outs, 1984 may well be the next wave on this small business front as cost restructuring, post recession, and that could raise financing problems. Derek Harris writes.

The forecast comes from Derek Sach, divisional director at the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation ICFC, part of Investors in Industry (3), who could offer a good guide on trends in ICFC's 17 regional offices in management buy-outs.

In 1981-82 ICFC supported 107 management buy-outs but last year there were 89. This year, with new buy-outs running at around two a week, the total looks likely to go to almost 100.

He said: "The problem could be that the banks, having seen a small business turn around initially high financing to move manageable levels, may be anxious when the company wants to scale up loans substantially as it looks to development to meet expected demands as the recession ends".

It is one thing if a company's needs fall within the £75,000 calling of the Government's loans guarantee scheme where the Department of Trade and Industry underwrites 80 per cent of loans to small business by the banks. But many companies are likely to need at least twice this amount.

Although ICFC loans are at the going commercial rates one

There are now more than 100 different government devices to overcome the specific disadvantages of being small. Most of them correspond roughly to the practice of knocking the natural vitamins out of the flour and putting artificial replacements back into the bread.

You create an immensely complicated fiscal and regulatory business environment and then set up 160 assistance agencies to help people cope with it. Little wonder that the Department of Trade and Industry's small firms service handled some 250,000 enquiries last year though it seems somewhat bizarre that the minister's 1983 "target" is to swell this index of incomprehension to 300,000.

Is it sensible for MPs, or anyone else, to extend such a rich field of remedial tinkering? Looking back to some still neglected findings of the Bolton Report — now more than 12 years old — the answer must be a

regretful "Yes", because the strongest candidates for attention would make powerful contributions to overall reform.

What about that vain Bolton hope that the 1971 Devlin Committee would "result in a thorough rationalization of the structure of trade associations, the diversity of which still reflects their essentially defensive preoccupations of the past?" The dead weight of scores of outdated, largely inertial, trade bodies still hangs heavily on many business sectors — and most heavily on the smaller businesses which sense a special need for advice and information.

None of the latest layers of small firms' advice bureaux or local enterprise agencies would

THE TIMES FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1983

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Innovation could appeal to small businesses which might have been reluctant to take on fixed rate loans. There is now a floating rate option which during the life of the loans can be converted to a fixed rate contract.

Contact: ICFC, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP; telephone (01) 229 7822, ext. 201, where geographically appropriate, for details of ICFC's 17 regional offices located at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton.

Changes in Government procurement policy specifically guarantees a minimum level of contracts for small businesses and more advantageous terms on the Government's loans guarantee scheme were urged yesterday by Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Small Business Bureau.

Mr Grylls, who is Tory MP for Surrey North West, plans to apply pressure on Whitehall following this week's survey, organized by the United Kingdom committee for the European Year of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (EYSME) which places Britain low ninth among ten European countries for the climate engendered for the financial health of small businesses.

Britain scored well only for its tax incentives. Mr Grylls argues that

quick action could be taken on Government procurement policy by setting a minimum percentage to be allocated to small businesses.

Low-rent workshops

Hackney Business Promotion Centre is extending its drive to provide low-rent workshops for start-up businesses from its former factory at 45 Tudor Road in east London is the centre's latest

conversion venture and two out of the seven units created there are still on offer.

The centre, which already has one converted building operating with 13 units, is now considering a third project which could be offering additional units within

about a year.

Most of the workshops are of 1,000 square feet to 1,300 square feet.

That would put the basic rental within the various service elements at £900 a month which compares with a typical commercial rate for the area of £2,500.

Contact: Hackney Business Promotion Centre, 45 Great Eastern Street, London EC2A 3EP. Telephone (01) 789 9508.

A high technology centre, with 19 workshops for small businesses developing in microelectronics and other new technology sectors, is planned for the campus at Hull University. A residential hotel seating is being developed by English Residential Estates which holds advance factories under the aegis of the Department of Trade and Industry.

First of the workshops should be available from early next summer. Hull University which is already noted for its work in laser and liquid crystal technologies, will have a close relationship with the new centre.

to create an integrated and simplified system.

"We envisage that 20 years from now new businesses will be required to make a carefully articulated annual cycle of returns which will suffice for purposes of tax assessment, for census and other statistical purposes, for the requirements of the Companies Acts and indeed, for most purposes of government."

If this was perceptible, even before the micro-chip got into its technological stride, it is urgently self evident now. The much vaunted Rayner reforms are just a timid trim round the edges of a 19th century paper documentary morass. Some such arrangement as that suggested by Bolton would radically rationalise official information collection, and, at the same time, fill the dangerous statistical poverty gap in our knowledge of small businesses created by their necessary exemption from much conventional form-filling.

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

21



David Bunce... and competitive snowploughs
Selling snow ploughs in the desert

by Judith Stares

Snowplough pioneers and now gritting machines, and their unique snow-blower, the Bunce Croker, which owes its name to its original designer, Ted Croker, now secretary of the Football Association.

"To my sorrow we no longer have a blacksmith's forge. But we do have a 15-ton computer-controlled Press Brake which forms hydraulically the cold material which in the past we would have had to heat."

Exporting snow-blowers to Switzerland sounds like sending coal to Newcastle, but it is among an impressive list of overseas sales which includes other such unlikely destinations as Pakistan, Africa, Turkey, Holland, Karachi and the Middle East.

"It may sound strange selling snow-ploughs to hot countries, but a lot of them do have snow on high ground and with a special edge fitted the ploughs can also double for sand-clearing work. Also our sweepers are used in the road construction industry."

Biggest customers in the UK are local authorities. "Our equipment is designed to fit their existing vehicles. Most authorities have a refuse collector or road-sweeper and we tailor our ploughs to fit them."

No end to all that business tinkering

by John Raven

have been necessary if the old trade bodies had seen and risen to new opportunities and needs. Given a much reduced number of much better funded business organizations Mr Tebbit could well privatize all his small firms first-aid posts, the British Overseas Trade Board and its subsidiaries and a good deal of his own Department to boot.

And why has nothing been done, in all the razzmatazz about information technology, to respond to that present Bolton passage: "We see a time, in the not very distant future, when government will be obliged by changing technology — the increased use of computers for the transfer and storage of information — and by

the sheer weight of paperwork, to make a powerful contribution to overall reform.

What about that vain Bolton hope that the 1971 Devlin Committee would "result in a thorough rationalization of the structure of trade associations, the diversity of which still reflects their essentially defensive preoccupations of the past?" The dead weight of scores of outdated, largely inertial, trade bodies still hangs heavily on many business sectors — and most heavily on the smaller businesses which sense a special need for advice and information.

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Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Local radio sends clear signals of high frequency revenues

Anyone taking a casual glance at the financial affairs of the independent local radio business could be forgiven for thinking that radio – unlike commercial television – was a licence to lose money. Six weeks ago, on the eve of the ILR system's 10th anniversary, the Leicester station, Centre Radio, closed – the first broadcasting company to crash since the early days of ITV in the mid-Fifties. Centre had lost £255,000 in 1981-82 and a similar loss was forecast for the year just ended.

About three weeks later, the Bristol station, Radio West – named after the station in the Shoestring TV series – announced staff cuts and an early close each week evening together with the appointment of a new chairman and a plan to raise about £350,000 in extra capital. The station's loss for 1982-83 is likely to be £230,000.

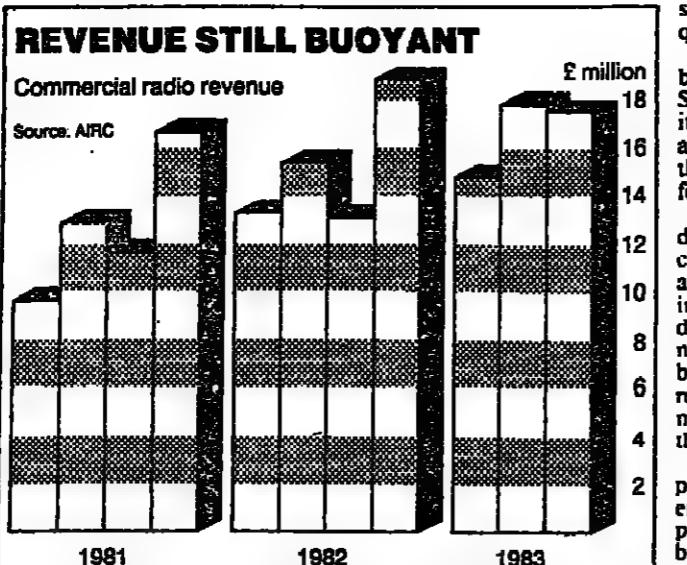
Similar problems at the Leeds station, Radio Aire (1981-82 loss £158,000), would appear to provide fairly conclusive proof that radio is not a business in which a wise man would invest. If three cities the size of Leicester, Bristol and Leeds – regarded as the last three "plum" contracts to be awarded – cannot support a healthy radio station, which areas can?

Such a reaction from observers of the radio business is only natural and has done no good to those companies trying to raise capital for future stations. Yet all is not doom and gloom, as the advertising revenue figures and the profit record of some other stations will testify.

Last year, in 1982, radio's advertising revenue increased by 20 per cent, a rise greater than that of television, and though some of that was due to the launch of stations, the existing stations saw revenue rise significantly faster than inflation. In the first half of this year, revenue was up by 13 per cent and in the past four months, there has been an astonishing boom, with increases of 25 per cent and more.

Stations are now expected to take £71m revenue this year, compared with £61m last year and £51m the year before.

Some stations have done particularly well. Liverpool's Radio City, the only station to be quoted on the Unlisted



Securities Market, has a glittering record – it made £442,000 in 1981-82 – as does Manchester's Paccadilly Radio, Capital Radio, the London entertainment and general contractor which has just won a second term, regularly makes well over £1m a year, a performance which puts it in the league of its own.

But not only big city stations can turn in good profits. One of the radio industry's greatest successes in the last two years has been Essex Radio, which made a profit of £194,000 in its first year (the figure would have been larger but the station spent £50,000 on buying shares

existing operators, Hereward, which makes a small profit, is the first to be awarded a second franchise.

"Leicester is not typical and we have been at great pains to point out to people that it is a one-off," says Mr Terry Smith, managing director of Radio City and chairman of the Association of Independent Radio Contractors.

He said: "This is the only station to bite the dust in 10 years and when you think of the companies that have gone under in other industries in that period – the number of local newspapers, that have failed, for example – it puts things into perspective."

What the radio business is now learning is that it is the quality of management – and that includes the board as well as the senior executives – that makes the difference between success and failure for a radio station. The stations that have performed well, by and large, have had few top management changes yet in the business as a whole no fewer than 16 managing directors have changed jobs in a year, which must put radio management a close second in the high-risk stakes behind football clubs.

Another lesson is that property deals can be of crucial importance to the financial stability of a station. Centre was dragged down by a huge burden of debt, a big factor in which was its expensive premises, and other stations have incurred

for its staff) and will report even better figures this year. Similarly, Radio 2CR in Bournemouth has made the best of a small (410,000 population) but very lucrative area, producing a profit last year of £12,000.

There was another hopeful sign for smaller operators last week when the Peterborough-based Hereward Radio was awarded the new franchise for nearby Northampton easing fears that a proliferation of new small stations could weaken

Kimberley-Clark, for example, which makes Kleenex tissues, recently tested radio in

similar problems, so far without quite such consequences.

Essex Radio, by contrast, bought a run-down building in Southend for £100,000 and did it up; the building is now worth almost ten times as much and the station earns £17,000 a year for renting out a part.

Ultimately, however, success depends not on keeping costs in check – though that is important – but in generating advertising revenue. Stations that have done particularly badly have not only had to bear high costs but have also tended to earn less revenue than they should in a market which is growing faster than inflation.

One reason for poor revenue performance can be low audiences – which is a factor both of programming and promotion – but an equally significant reason tends to be the skill of the salesman, particularly at a local level.

The increasing importance of local revenue was noted in the last annual report of the Independent Broadcasting

Hereward is the first small station to receive a second franchise

Authority which stated that in 1981/82 the ratio of local to national revenue was 49.51, compared with 41.59 in 1979/80. This is a considerable shift within a two-year period and though it can be accounted for partly by the smaller stations, which would normally tend to be more reliant on local advertisers, it is nevertheless a factor that no station can ignore.

The stations that have recorded the highest profit per head of population, Radio 2CR and Essex, have been particularly successful at generating local revenue.

The most recent boom, however, by most accounts, appears to have come largely from national advertisers, and it may well be that 1981-82 will turn out to have been something of a statistical quirk.

Kimberley-Clark, for example, which makes Kleenex tissues, recently tested radio in

Scotland and saw sales increase by 14 per cent compared with 5 per cent in the rest of Britain. It is now planning to use radio nationally next year instead of television, if a further test is successful.

Many advertisers are discovering that their annual budget can buy them only six weeks' advertising on television these days," says Mr Mike Vanderkar, managing director of one of the two national radio sales companies, Broadcast Marketing Services. "Companies such as Procter & Gamble, Heinz, TDK and Volvo are taking radio very seriously indeed because they can see that it works."

The national sales companies, which sell to national advertisers on behalf of regional groups of stations, are now receiving back-up from the stations' own Radio Marketing Bureau, set up to generate new business. Radio still takes only 2.2 per cent of total advertising revenue though, as Mr Vanderkar points out, as long as the total advertising market is expanding it will be very hard for radio to increase that share, it can still do well financially on that 2 to 3 per cent share.

Mr Smith would like to see the budget of the Radio Marketing Bureau increased from its present £200,000 but is having trouble persuading his fellow managing directors to invest the extra sums. However, on two other financial issues there is total agreement.

In addition to paying about £5m primary rental to the IBA, and both a secondary rental and a Governmental levy on profits (together totalling about £1.5m last year), the radio stations have to pay more than £7m a year in copyright fees to Photographic Performance

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MJ Gleeson set to sustain 42% rise

By Andrew Cornelius

M J Gleeson Group, the civil engineering and property group,

is negotiating two multi-million pound deals in Oman and Thailand in an attempt to sustain its remarkable increase in profits for the year ending June 30. The group's pre-tax profits rose by 42 per cent to £3.1m during the year after a £1.3m bonus from interest payments on the group's £9m bank deposits.

Group turnover rose from £55m to £73m during the year and the board recommended payment of an increased final dividend of 3.2p per share compared with 2.7p last year.

Much of the increase turnover is as a result of a £35m civil construction contract in Nigeria, although the profits from this will not accrue until 1984 and 1985.

The crucial Nigerian contract will be completed in October next year. Stage payments have been made according to the original agreements and Gleeson is adamant that any possible problems are guaranteed by ECGD cover.

Gleeson will also expand its £9m UK commercial property portfolio, and its £65m civil engineering orderbook.

Its deal in Oman will involve establishing a management company to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new five-year plan. Another construction deal is being negotiated with the Thai government.

Gleeson was also relieved to hear that Mr Ronald Shack's Espley-Tyss property group, had sold 4.9 per cent of its 7.3 per cent stake in Gleeson.

Retailing in the US provided the group's greatest source of profits. Trading profits in the US, where the group owns the

Elliott 'on target for return to profits'

By Philip Robinson

B. Elliott, one of Britain's largest machine-tool makers, is on target to return to profits next year, but Mr Mark Russell, the chairman, said yesterday that the return to profitability was taking longer than five thought.

He was reporting the half-year results to the end of September which showed pre-tax losses of £1.94m against £2.5m for the same time a year earlier. Turnover dropped from £41.5m to £34.5m. This year, the group is paying a nominal dividend of 0.1p a share, required to be paid in any calendar month to maintain trustee status.

Mr Russell said: "The action being taken to return the group to profitability is taking longer than five years.

In the stock market, Elliott shares, which have traded between 22p and 45p this year, eased 2p to 37p.

LCP half-year figures up 70% in expansion drive

By Jeremy Warner

LCP Holdings' half-year to 30 September profit of £1.1m (£1.05m in 1982) was up 70% on the same period last year.

A sharp reduction in bank borrowing costs has helped LCP Holdings, the Birmingham-based retailing, property and vehicle distribution combine, achieve a 70 per cent increase in half-year profits.

Sales up from £1.38.4m to £1.49.1m, pretax rose from £2m to £3.4m in the six months to the end of September.

The company said that it is now satisfied it will have a period of sustained growth. The redeployment of assets will continue and further reductions in group borrowings remain a prime objective.

Retailing in the US provided the group's greatest source of profits. Trading profits in the US, where the group owns the

car care retail company, Whitlock Corporation, rose from £2.5m to £2.7m.

Every store that has been opened this year is performing up to expectations, the company says, and further expansion in new city locations is planned. Whitlock's half-year profits were struck after absorbing the financial and promotional costs of the store opening programme.

Property interests continued to show solid profit growth

Philips Electronic names chief

Philips Electronics and Associated Industries' Mr Anton Poot will become chairman and managing director on January 1. He succeeds Mr J van der Meer who is retiring.

The Co-operative Bank's Mr Christopher Ruck has become deputy chief general manager.

British Gas' Mr John Dilks has been made chief financial accountant.

Shipbuilders' Independent Associations' Mr W.J. Baxter, shiprepair manager, becomes president of Associated Bulk Carriers and Mr John Bradley becomes

director of P&O Bulk Shipping, responsible for gas trades.

Export Group for the Construction Industries' Mr T.T. Candish, managing director of Clevage Wimpey, has become vice-president.

Wm. Teacher & Sons' Mr David Baywell becomes director of sales, Britain/Ireland. Mr Michael Cowman is appointed director of production at the blending and bottling plant at Craigpark, Glasgow, and Mr Huw Evans becomes director of marketing Britain/FFC.

1982-83 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1983-84 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1982-83 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1983-84 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1982-83 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1983-84 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1982-83 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1983-84 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1982-83 High Low Bid Offer Yield	1983-84 High Low Bid Offer Yield
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ABP Unit Trust Managers	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield
Alpha Unit Trust Managers	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield
Alpha Fund Managers	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield	64.5 High 64.5 Low 64.5 Bid 64.5 Offer 64.5 Yield
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The power game that distorts and destroys

By David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent

The systematic manipulation of key officers in the governing bodies of international sports for commercial benefit is one of the more conspicuous revelations of the Enquiry into Sports Sponsorship, commissioned by the Central Council of Physical Recreation under the chairmanship of Denis Howell, the former Labour Sports Minister.

The report has underlines of the tested interests. Yet here at last is the inquiry, though without any statutory power, reassessing altruistic British opinion which once dominated world sports but has now been all but surrendered to South Americans and Latin. The British were quietly smoking their pipes while true sport was burning.

Among over 70 conclusions and recommendations on the present state of sponsored sport, the inquiry calls for investigation by the General Association of International Sports Federation (GAISF) and the International Assembly of National Organizations of Sport into the financial involvement of Adidas with FIFA and the International Olympic Committee; for the British Government to refer to the Office of Fair Trading the relationship between Mark McCormack's International Management Group (IMG) and sports events to establish whether monopoly exists; an urgent reexamination of Olympic eligibility rules by the IOC; the establishment of a sponsors' register to record the precise involvement of such agencies as West Nally, exclusive consultants to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the Swiss companies Rofa and ISL, who have exclusive contracts with FIFA, UEFA and the IOC.

While on the one hand sport — including governing bodies, competitions and individuals — is increasingly dependent on sponsorship, the expediency and manipulation by sponsors, including television, and especially those agencies such as IMG, who control a competition and the participants simultaneously, is open to the most fundamental ethical questions.

There is no doubt that television has far too powerful an influence on soccer, manipulates World Cup schedules, and the commercial dealings which have taken the 1986 finals to Mexico are a well tabulated scandal.

In a candid interview given by Horst Dassler, president of Adidas, he told

the 11-person committee, which includes the former internationals and current administrators, Colin Moynihan (rowing), John Young (rugby) and Harold Hassell (soccer), that Adidas filed information on the election of officers in international sports organizations from official publications of all national Olympic committees and international federations of Olympic and non-Olympic sports. "We are ready to make this information available to those who ask for it."

If the United Kingdom governing bodies are ill-prepared to deal with the dramatic effects of the explosion of sports sponsorship at home, the inquiry states, there is a problem of even greater severity at international level. Many international federations have neither ground rules nor procedures to deal with the exploitation of sport by commercial organizations.

The inquiry particularly asks whether the Adidas file is used to influence the election of international officers, and why Adidas should need to be present at the World Cup draw on December 7; why the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, should



McCormack: leading agent

need their help for promotions in Africa. Patrick Nally, of West Nally, who negotiate deals for GAISF, admitting that outside interests distort sport itself, stated: "Sport like anything else is subject to politics. It would surprise a good many sports enthusiasts, who just want to enjoy their favourite game, to know how political sport has become. It is a great pity."

The inquiry has received evidence

Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, talking of their relationship with IMG, reports that McCormack had said to him: "You run your sport and I will do my business deals." Chatrier stated that employing IMG to find the money allowed them simultaneously and gradually to take control. The late Sir Denis Follows in his Philip Noel-Baker Memorial Lecture last March stated:

"Nearly every top-level performer has his agent. If he is an individual performer, his agent contracts his performances. As a result, in certain sports, the governing bodies have ceased to govern... We have now reached the stage where sport at the top level has become almost completely show business — because of the individual, the desire to present the game as a spectacle, more money, less sportsmanship, more emphasis on winning."

IMG represents, among others, Bjorn Borg, Arnold Palmer, Vitas Gerulaitis, Tony Jacklin, Virginia Wade and Sebastian Coe, in addition to media personalities such as Angela Rippon.

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Benefactors are out of touch

Mick Bennett, a 1972 British Olympic cyclist, bought his own jersey, paid for his own bicycle and lost his job, all to help his country win a Commonwealth gold, world championship silver and two Olympic bronze medals. When he turned professional, he wrote 320 personal letters to potential sponsors, and did not get an answer.

This highlights two factors of the sports scene for all but the most accomplished of performers: whether amateur or professional, money can be desperately short, and there is also little available contact between existing sponsorship bodies and agencies, and that market of competitors they seek to help.

The value as opposed to the dangers of sponsorship to competitors and to individuals is detailed extensively in the inquiry, together with the improved use which can be made by governing bodies and regional councils, given a better understanding of sponsorship, competition and media needs.

Although it is evident that more and more of those at the top are sliding into being full-time performers, even

though not professionals, the shortage of money is pinpointed by several international competitors.

Lucinda Green (three-day event): "Sport today is all-consuming if you want to reach the top, but there is no means of earning a living in the normal way. After 10 or 15 years, you can go out of sport without money or a job." Chris Ballinger (rowing): "I estimate it cost £10,000 a year to prepare me for the 1980 Olympics".

Steve Ovett (athletics): "In an ideal world, individuals should obtain their own sponsorship, but this is not practical for, say, a sky, young girl. We need an overall scheme to help people find sponsorship".

Between 1978 and 1982, the Sports Aid Foundation has given assistance to 1500 competitors in 46 sports but as the inquiry underlines, the SAF is showing disappointingly declining revenue, which could be reversed by more positive marketing of its philanthropic aims.

In its review of 1982, Sportscan showed that the previous year, there were 714 sponsors active in British sport, and that 116 new ones had emerged in the first six months of

1982. That would not seem to be a shortage, but too few industrial, commercial organizations properly recognize that sponsorship give them a better return for their outlay than television advertising.

Two of the most prominent examples are found in cricket and snooker.

Cornhill Insurance have demonstrated the potential. Within five years of their Test match sponsorship, the public's spontaneous awareness of their function had risen from two per cent to 17 per cent.

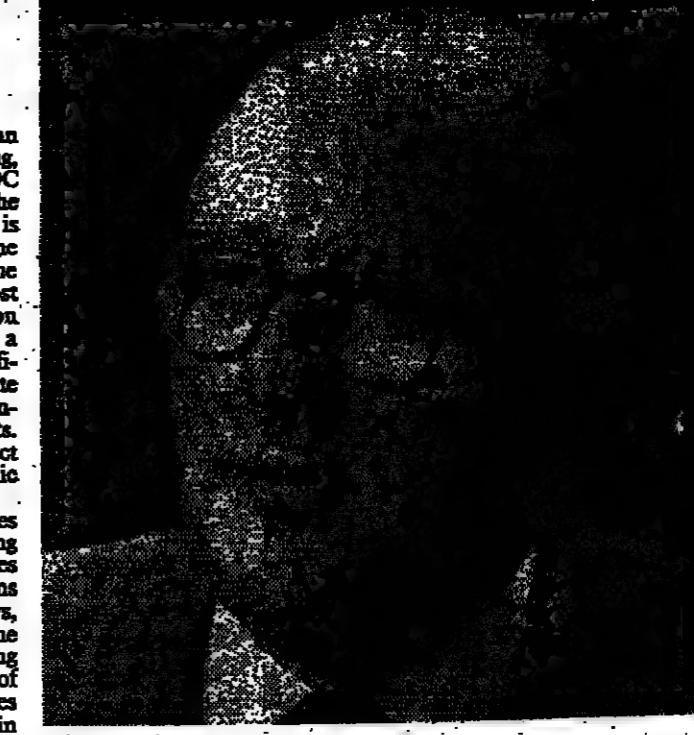
The danger of over-exposure has been realised by snooker. The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association rejected a £20,000 offer, because they thought there was a possibility of television overkill.

As many companies such as Bell's have discovered, there is a considerable market in sponsorship to be exploited in the regions and provinces away from the more obvious national events. The potential for sponsorship is as yet nowhere near fully exploited, and thousands of lesser competitors and competitions only waiting to be approached.

The Government should introduce legislation to implement the House of Lords view that sport for education purposes is a charitable activity and Parliament should assist in the passage of such an act.

4. Will IFL's marketing for the IOC impinge upon the British Olympic Association's own fund-raising?

Mr Howell has unleashed a document which strikes at the heart of everyone in sport: those who gain more than once ever dreamed of and those who still want to be there for the fun.



Howell: Inquiry chairman

The main proposals

1. The Sports Council should establish semi-professional eligibility (Rule 26), the addition instead of reduction of the number of sports, and new commercial activities, the inquiry believes de Courteau's maxim is terminally threatened; and that the imminent inclusion of tennis, together with soccer and ice hockey contesting in 1984 without any status qualifications, makes the Olympics effectively open to both amateurs and professionals. But the inquiry

graves concern for the direction being taken by the Olympics, and it quotes two fundamentally opposing opinions expressed to them: Sir Denis Follows, "it is the ethical content of the Olympics which makes them a thing apart. Without that and the absence of overt commercialism, the Games could become just another fixture in the sporting calendar"; Steve Ovett, "the Olympics in Los Angeles will be an extravaganza for the world of commerce".

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2. Will professional boxers, footballers, and others be able to compete provided they are not actually paid during the Olympics. How do tennis players, Andrea Jaeger and Mats Wilander stand beside thousands of competitors simply there to take part?

3. Should there be such variations in standard as will inevitably arise between the paid and unpaid?

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FOOTBALL: IRONIC FATE FOR ROBSON'S MEN

Europe sheds no tears as England's arrival comes too late for the party

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

A sigh of relief has echoed around the French countryside. The European championship hosts have been spared a large-scale invasion next summer by an army of violent English criminals who take an ugly and perverted pleasure in deliberately enhancing their own distasteful reputation and thoughtlessly destroying that of their homeland.

France and their fellow qualifiers will be equally comforted that England have failed to reach the last eight. They would rather take on Denmark, the skilful but vulnerable winners of group 3, because Bobby Robson's claim that he is "close to producing a good side" has over the last two internationals become justified.

The reason is his new midfield combination of Bryan Robson and Glenn Hoddle, the envy of every national manager across the continent if not the world. After playing together under Bobby Robson at Wembly in the closing minutes against Luxembourg, when Hoddle came on as a substitute, and in the opening minutes against Scotland, before Robson was injured, they have brought a new dimension to England.

Since he created six of the seven goals that England scored in Hungary and Luxembourg, no one can doubt Hoddle's artistry. Did anyone anyway? Now that mercifully he has shown a

willingness to wrap commitment and industry around his outstanding talents, no one should doubt that he has emerged as a figure as indispensable as Bryan Robson.

Significantly, both were missing at home against Greece and Denmark, the two games that cost England three points and their place in the finals. The defence, which conceded merely three goals in the tournament, has been the most consistent part of Robson's team sheet and with Duxbury at last taking over from Neal, is likely to remain as stable.

Excluding the relatively meaningless tour of Australia last summer, Robson has chosen 32 different players in his 12 internationals. He has included two goalkeepers (and one of them, Clemence, appeared in only the European championship ties against Luxembourg), four full backs (and two of them, Duxbury and Sutham, have each been selected only once) and five centre halves (and three of them, Thompson, Osman and Roberts, have each played only twice).

Had Bryan Robson, Hoddle, Wilkins and Cowans not been unavailable through injury so often and had Coppell's career not ended so abruptly, he would have had no need to experiment so widely in midfield. Of his dozen representatives, Lee and

Mabbett, who made their debuts at the end of last year, are the only two to have been picked more often than not.

Robson's main problem, as it was for Ron Greenwood during the last World Cup, has been the lack of a genuine goalscorer. Woodcock, with four in four appearances, has the best striking rate and Alan Francis looks the most likely candidates. Mariner, aged 30, and Withe, 32, are too old to be retained and the aim as well as the control of Blissett and Regis is anything but dependable. Barnes, who was sadly as disappointing as Devonshire in Luxembourg on Wednesday night, and Chamberlain are the only other youngsters that Robson has brought in.

During a winter that will seem even longer now, England's manager will continue his search for one and preferably two central strikers.

The next eight months may be empty but as the door to Europe closes, so the door to the world opens. The draw for the qualifying groups for Mexico in 1986 will be made in Zurich on December 7 and the Football Association will then begin their preparations anew.

Apart from competing in the final British championship, England are to visit France at the end of February, and entertain the Soviet Union at the beginning of June.



Hoddle: making his mark at last

Wales should be given extra time

By David Miller

If the Football Association and the Football League possess even a grain of sympathy for those alleged underdogs from Wales, they will give more consideration to helping Mike Evans's team become the only British qualifiers for next summer's European Championship in France.

The FA of Wales will request that for their final match at home to Yugoslavia on December 14 they should be given the advantage of getting their squad together for a full week beforehand by the postponement or advancement of League and FA Cup fixtures involving their players.

Alun Evans the Wales secretary, will make the strongest possible representation to Ted Croker and league secretary Graham Kelly, for it does not need strength what the advantages could be to the general morale of British football. Wales should qualify now that England have fallen by the way. The fact that the English and Scots have been comparatively dismissive of the Welsh and Irish case on the question of the British championship termination is not encouraging, but surely now is a good moment to show some kind of loyalty to the underdogs' cause. The matches

likely to be involved for postponement are Coventry City v Liverpool, Everton, Aston Villa, Stoke v Birmingham and Watford v Nottingham Forest from the first division; five matches from the second division, including one on Sunday; and possibly three FA Cup second round ties involving Newport County, Lincoln City and Burnley.

From the performance in Bulgaria on Wednesday night, when they lost by the only goal, it was quite clear that Wales are still very much alive in the group from which they, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are all still solidly. Ivan Toplak, manager of the Yugoslav Olympic side, who was among the small crowd, says: "It was a hard match which might have gone either way. We cannot afford to drop a point in Cardiff and this is certainly one of the best we have done in Europe."

Whether or not the Germans beat the result but knowing that his side still have a fighting chance, says: "I just hope that our supporters will show enthusiasm and loyalty, for a big crowd at Ninian will be a great help to the spirit of the side. There is no reason why we should not get the victory we need".

The Irish richly deserved their moment of self-congratulation. They had succeeded where no European team dare, at least not for the last nine and a half years, and as far as the record books can tell, no team have beaten West Germany twice in the same competition at European or world level. Today and tomorrow Northern Ireland stand as clear leaders of qualifying group six, and the day after tomorrow? Who knows?

Whether or not the Germans beat Albania at Saarbrücken on Sunday, to limp timidly over the finishing line, will determine if Ireland can spot in next year's finals in France, matters not. The Irish have unquestionably arrived as a major force, a team to be reckoned with in a big crowd at Ninian will be a great help to the spirit of the side. There is no reason why we should not get the victory we need".

Mike England, disappointed with the result but knowing that his side still have a fighting chance, says: "I just hope that our supporters will show enthusiasm and loyalty, for a big crowd at Ninian will be a great help to the spirit of the side. There is no reason why we should not get the victory we need".

Scot's style defended by Stein



Stein: optimistic

Scotland have until the end of the season to get their act together - or face the unpalatable prospect of not qualifying for the next World Cup finals in Mexico. The Scot's latest European Championship fixture, a 2-1 defeat by East Germany in Halle on Wednesday, underlined the fact that Jock Stein's strategy has not worked. However, Stein, a believer in disciplined, controlled football, will not order a return to Scotland's more direct, cavalier style of yesterday.

After his team had finished bottom of group one - their poorest performance in the European Championships - the Scots manager said: "This minute has done nothing to change my views. People may think we are better off

thumping the ball upfield and chasing after it, but to me that is suicide. You don't win at this level using those tactics. Good players don't become bad ones just because of one poor performance. I still feel we are moving in the right direction, although quite a few of the younger players like Paul McStay, need more time."

Wednesday's results

European Championship

GROUP ONE: East Germany 2, Scotland 1, Italy 1, Denmark 2, Luxembourg 0, England 4.

Denmark 8, 5, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 13

England 8, 2, 0, 4, 16, 15, 8, 8

Greece 8, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1

Hungary 8, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1

Romania 8, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1

Hungary 8, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1

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Hungary 8

THE TIMES FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1983

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Panther Kallista roars up the sales chart

One of the best looking replica sports cars around today is the Panther Kallista, a cross between a Morgan and an SS Jaguar. But it is not simply looks that make the Kallista such a remarkable success story. It is so well-built and such a pleasure to drive that delighted owners never miss an opportunity to spread the gospel.

Since its launch, just over a year ago, more than 600 have been sold. At starting prices of less than £7,000 it is probably the cheapest fully-type-approved sports car on the UK market today.

It is also exported to France and Singapore and has just been launched in Germany and Holland. Germany is seen as a key market with sales next year projected to reach two hundred.

That would be enough for most replica firms to cope with. But not Panther. In two years time it plans to invade the North American market. The present premises in Canada Road, Byfleet, Surrey are hopelessly inadequate for such grandiose plans so a fortnight's time production starts in a new factory half a mile away.

With a touch of nostalgia that will not go amiss on the firm's letter heading, it is situated inside the old Brooklands race track. The target is around eight hundred cars next year.

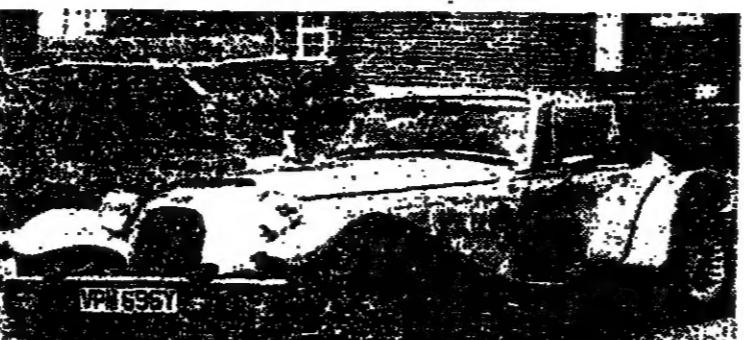
Yet less than three years ago, Panther was in the hands of the Official Receiver and seemed destined to follow other specialist car makers who got carried away by volume and ran out of cash. That was when South Korean businessman Mr Young Chull Kim appeared on the scene.

He was in London adding another vintage car to his already large stable when he was attracted by a Panther Lima, the Kallista's predecessor, parked outside his hotel. He was surprised to learn that the maker of such an outstanding sports car were on the market so he bought it.

One of the Korean-based companies owned by his Jindo group makes aluminium transporter containers. That involves the use of large sheet metal presses. With little modification, they were put to work producing the aluminium bodies to replace the former GRP "plastic" shells.

Today the aluminium body is shipped to Byfleet complete with its box section steel chassis. It gives Panther every specialist car firm's dream, its most costly operation carried on the back of another company's overheads and in a country with a vast pool of cheap labour.

On the road, the Kallista displays all the shortcomings in comfort, ride and space that must be accepted by anyone contemplating



The Panther 2.8 Kallista: hugely successful and heading for the US

Caravan sway

We have all at some time been terrified by caravans being swayed uncontrollably. The danger threatens both the driver of the towing car and vehicles forced to be in evasive action. Solutions have been many with varying effectiveness.

Now two of the most respected names in the motoring business, Mercedes-Benz and AL-KO Kober, the trailer, gardening equipment and do-it-yourself group, have come up with a stabilizing device which is attracting a lot of interest at the Caravan Camping and Holiday Show at Earls Court, London.

Put at its simplest, they are using twin towing points on the car connected by swinging links to the caravan. The principle of swinging links is by no means new and AL-KO ran into considerable problems when it produced its first prototype in 1980. These were mainly associated with its bulk and lack of an over-running device.

But both partners were so convinced of the tremendous technical advantages of the system that they persisted and two years later have come up with the AL-KO Geomatic. Tests with conventional couplings have suggested that the most critical speed for the onset of swaying to be 65 mph.

But Geomatic equipped Mercedes-Benz towing a single-axle trailer loaded to more than 3,000 lbs reached its maximum speed of 85 mph in complete safety. That is fast too fast for most of us and away from the UK caravan limit of 50 mph, but it should be remembered that the French permit caravans to be towed at 130 kph (80 mph) on the auto routes.

However, caravans sway as a result of factors other than speed such as cross-winds, rapid change of lane and skids induced by weather

affected surfaces. According to AL-KO the Geomatic is immune to even these because the caravan follows exactly the same track as the towing vehicle.

There is already talk that such an increase in towing safety could lead to towing speed limits being raised. I would caution against excess enthusiasm, however, until we have a great deal more practical experience of the system. Although it was shown at Earls Court, it is still not in production and is unlikely to be before 1985.

Wear travellers

Driving back from Germany recently I found myself looking for overnight accommodation within easy reach of Calais and an early crossing next morning. It was a filthy evening at the end of an equally awful journey in rain driven by gale force winds. My only thoughts were of a warm bath, a good meal and bed.

But it seemed that most of the motorists on the road that evening had the same thought. One hotel after another was busy N43 declared itself full. I did manage to get in finally but it cost the earth and how I wished for more information about the Auberges and Relais in the villages adjoining the main road.

I have just acquired the answer in the shape of French Entrée, the Townsend Thoresen guide to the French Channel ports and their environs. I knew as soon as I began to read the down-to-earth comments of its author Patricia Penn that this handy little book would join my dog-eared pack of Michelin maps as a must for all future cross-Channel trips.

Her comments on Hotels I have stayed in were in line with my own experience. At £3.75 it is good value. I have already earmarked a number of interesting looking cheap hotels and restaurants for my next trip.

Townsend Thoresen would extend their cheap Motorover day trips to cover an overnight stay I might be persuaded to take my wife and two friends on a Christmas shopping expedition. At £3.85 return for a car of any length with four passengers and with stirling riding high at 12 francs to the pound it is very tempting.

Correspondence

I would remind readers again that correspondents on motoring matters should be sent direct to me at the Time Midland Office, Albany House, Hurst Street, Birmingham B5 4BD, and not to *The Times*, London.

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1980 (Sep) ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER WRAITH II WITHOUT DIVISION. Shell Grey with Dark Blue Everflex roof and Dark Blue leather upholstery. 13,000 miles. £32,500.
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maculate. £9,250
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81. beige metallic. 1980. Lhd.
50,000 miles. Hard top. auto. red.
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0342 81316 (7)

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DAY 777 an 1978. Maroon.
White with electric sunroof.
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SJV 50 an 1982 VW Beetle.
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K. reg. 80,000 miles. 2 owners. Well
maintained, maroon red. Beautiful
condition for year. £12,750.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information service, available on sets, whether with teletext or not.
- 6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. Today's Friday "specials" include pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00), regular items including news at 8.30 and the half-hourly sports at 8.45 and 8.55, morning papers (7.15 and 8.15) and tonight's TV (between 8.45 and 9.00). Morning papers (6.25).
- 9.00 My Music: Steve Race tests the musical knowledge of Frank Muir, John Amis, Dennis Norden and Ian Wallace (r). Closedown at 9.25.
- 10.30 Play School: Ann McGovern's story *Too Much Noise!*; 10.55 Play Ideas; Closedown at 11.05.
- 12.30 News After Noons with Richard Whitemore and Frances Cowardale; 12.57 Financial Report. And submitted news headlines.

TELEVISION LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A-level biology (func.), 9.47 Making do and mending, 10.09 Anti-smoking film, 10.25 injection-moulding with plastics, 10.43 On leaving school, 11.05 Cedric Scampson, 11.22 Teva, 11.39 Scotland's River Dee.
- 12.00 We Tell You a Story: 12.10 Understanding Toddlers: Ann Font introduces this new series about parents and their pre-school children.
- 1.00 News: 1.20 Thames area news: 1.30 About Britain: Anatomy of a Village: The story of Plaxtol, a village in west Kent (first of two films).
- 2.00 The Enthronement of the Archbishop of York: Live coverage of the ceremony from York Minster at which the central figure will be Dr John Habgood.

- 3.00 Sons and Daughters: Fourth episode of this drama serial about two families.
- 4.00 Children's ITV Rainbow (r): 4.20 Dangerous (r); 4.25 Sooty. 4.50 Freetime: How to make a hovercraft. Also: *Plots* in the sky, 5.15 *The Young Doctors*: Australian medical life serial.

- 5.45 News: 6.00 The 6'Clock Show: news features, star guests, and Michael Aspel in a live show.
- 7.00 Family Fortunes: Competing tonight are the Johnsons from Yorkshire and the Cunninghams from Cheshire.

- 7.30 The A-Team: The soldiers of fortune head west when some wild mustangs from an Indian homeland are threatened. With George Peppard and Mr T.

- 8.30 A Fine Romance: The Judi Dench/Michael Williams comedy series with a touch of class. Laura (Miss Dench) plans a dinner party that she hopes will provide a perfect evening's entertainment. But things begin to go wrong.

- 9.00 Auf Wiedersehen, Pet: Episodes two of this comedy serial about a bunch of Tyne-side "bricks" working on a German construction site.

- The brief "honeymoon" period is over. Neville (Kevin Whately) is in danger of losing his job. And Oz's (Jim'll Swit) unpopularity increases.

- 10.00 News from ITN.

- 10.30 The London Programme: Tony Taylor presents this report on the hunt for two rapists operating in separate parts of London - Notting Hill and Brixton. There are interviews with some of the victims and with members of the public angry with the police's lack of success in finding the attackers.

- 11.00 Continental Picture: Knife in the Head (1978) Political thriller, set in West Germany. Bruno Ganz plays the research scientist who apparently by mistake, sustains a gunshot wound during a police raid on a youth centre. But other possible explanations for the shooting begin to emerge. Co-starring Angela Winkler. Directed by Reinhard Hauff. Followed by Night Thoughts.

- 11.15 Whistleblower: A second chance to see a concert which Billy Joel recorded at BBC Television Centre in 1978. Ends at 12.00 (Replaces the advertised concert featuring The Truth, at the University of Aston).

- 11.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD: For ANTON CHEKHOV: "Suzanne," directed by David Hare. Starring Judi Dench, Michael Gambon, Nicolai Gedda, Frances Bay, and Goldie Hawn. Directed by Alan Alda.

- 11.45 News Headlines. And weather.

- 10.50 Film This Sporting Life (1963) Muscular masterpiece about a ruthless rugby player. It put Richard Harris on the map in a performance he has never equalled. And many think it is still director Anderson's most accomplished film. With Robert Roberts, William Hartnett, Colin Blakely and Alan Badel. Ends at 1.05am.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m VHF - 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/150m; VHF 82-95; BBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/94m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1456kHz/208m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.



Wilbur Wright: The Spirit of Kitty Hawk (Radio 4, 4.10pm)

BBC 2

- 9.00 Daytime on Two: (until 2.55). The line-up is: Science Topics, 9.35 Tout Compris, 9.55 Dark Towers (8), 10.15 Roundheads and Cavaliers, 11.25 Heads of Tomorrow, 11.44 Buttons and bakers, 12.05 The Computer. Programme, 12.30 High and not-so-High Technology, 12.55 Speak for Yourself.

- 1.30 Around Scotland: 2.01 Scene in Northern Ireland, 2.30 Episode two of Priestley's An Inspector Calls. Closedown at 2.55.

- 2.00 The Enthronement of the Archbishop of York: Live coverage of the ceremony from York Minster at which the central figure will be Dr John Habgood.

- 3.00 Sons and Daughters: Fourth episode of this drama serial about two families.

- 4.00 Children's ITV Rainbow (r): 4.20 Dangerous (r); 4.25 Sooty. 4.50 Freetime: How to make a hovercraft. Also: *Plots* in the sky, 5.15 *The Young Doctors*: Australian medical life serial.

- 5.45 News: 6.00 The 6'Clock Show: news features, star guests, and Michael Aspel in a live show.

- 7.00 Family Fortunes: Competing tonight are the Johnsons from Yorkshire and the Cunninghams from Cheshire.

- 7.30 The A-Team: The soldiers of fortune head west when some wild mustangs from an Indian homeland are threatened. With George Peppard and Mr T.

- 8.30 Auf Wiedersehen, Pet: Episodes two of this comedy serial about a bunch of Tyne-side "bricks" working on a German construction site.

- The brief "honeymoon" period is over. Neville (Kevin Whately) is in danger of losing his job. And Oz's (Jim'll Swit) unpopularity increases.

- 10.00 News from ITN.

- 10.30 The London Programme: Tony Taylor presents this report on the hunt for two rapists operating in separate parts of London - Notting Hill and Brixton. There are interviews with some of the victims and with members of the public angry with the police's lack of success in finding the attackers.

- 11.00 Continental Picture: Knife in the Head (1978) Political thriller, set in West Germany. Bruno Ganz plays the research scientist who apparently by mistake, sustains a gunshot wound during a police raid on a youth centre. But other possible explanations for the shooting begin to emerge. Co-starring Angela Winkler. Directed by Reinhard Hauff. Followed by Night Thoughts.

- 11.15 Whistleblower: A second chance to see a concert which Billy Joel recorded at BBC Television Centre in 1978. Ends at 12.00 (Replaces the advertised concert featuring The Truth, at the University of Aston).

- 11.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD: For ANTON CHEKHOV: "Suzanne," directed by David Hare. Starring Judi Dench, Michael Gambon, Nicolai Gedda, Frances Bay, and Goldie Hawn. Directed by Alan Alda.

- 11.45 News Headlines. And weather.

- 10.50 Film This Sporting Life (1963) Muscular masterpiece about a ruthless rugby player. It put Richard Harris on the map in a performance he has never equalled. And many think it is still director Anderson's most accomplished film. With Robert Roberts, William Hartnett, Colin Blakely and Alan Badel. Ends at 1.05am.

- Two things need to be said right away about *THE SPIRIT OF KITTY HAWK* (Radio 4, 4.10pm). The spirit of the title is inspirational and the spirit of the film is not supernatural: Kitty Hawk is not a person but a coastal town on the coast of North Carolina where the Wright Brothers, Wilbur and Orville, flew their first plane for less than a minute back in 1903. Bleriot wrote the first page in the history of powered flight. And the second thing that must be said about Ivan Rendell's six-part series, which celebrates 80 years of man's emulation of the birds, is that although it is very much about the magnificence of flight, there is, for example, not a single structural statistic (i.e. length, weight, or wing span) in the whole of today's inaugural episode and, except for the odd reference

- to the use of wood and fabric and to Bleriot's plane looking like a flying bicycle, there is a total absence of verbal pictures of the odd contraptions in which the pioneers risked and sometimes lost their lives. If you just have to see the film, then I would say that Carole Pick's provocative film - the first of eight which make a firm connection between health and politics - is well endowed with powerful image makers, like the one showing the statue of Justice atop the Old Bailey has its back to the East End and its arms open to the West End.

CHOICE

- The one-sided argument put forward with some force and a great many grim statistics in

PICTURE OF HEALTH (Channel 4, 31st October)

- and, except for the odd reference

- bad for your health. The death rate in Tower Hamlets, an unlikely

- symbol of high-life in the

- London of the East, is one of the

- highest in the country. In the

- world of Social Class, worms and

- unthinkably filthy water creep up

- into the beds; little girls fall down

- sewer outlets; an asbestos victim

- slips into the guitar; a man

- recovering from an operation has

- to do without his 30 right-hand

- fingers. The case for an urgent

- and drastic environmental re-think

- in Carole Pick's provocative

- film - the first of eight which

- make a firm connection between

- health and politics - is well endowed

- with powerful image makers, like

- the one showing the statue of

- Justice atop the Old Bailey has

- its back to the East End and its

- arms open to the West End.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

- 7.05 Morning Concert: Part one,

- Capriccio, Crucell (Sinfonia concertante for clarinet,

- bassoon and horn and orchestra),

- Mozart: Eine kleine Kugel, K 574

- Dag Wijn: Serenade for strings, 1

- String 5.

- 8.00 News.

- 8.05 *Music of Rakasavay*, Albeniz (Almeria), Brahms (Serenade in A)

- 9.00 News.

- 9.05 This Week's Composer:

- Bach, cantatas, including Chorale, Cantata 116, in excerpts from Prince Igor, with Boris Christoff, bass.

- 10.00 *Baroque Contemporaries* of Schubert, Haydn and Mozart (piano) plays Tomaszewski's Esquisses, Op 35 Nos 3, 5 and 6.

- 10.15 *Violin Concertos* with Northern Sinfonia with Stephen Varcoe (violin), Mozart's Symphonies No 24, Finale's David Bishop (cello), Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra and Sibelius' incidental music, Petrels at Melisande?

- 10.35 *Concerto for Violin* de Marinetti, part one, with Peter Doherty (violin) and Northern Sinfonia with Stephen Varcoe (cello), Mozart's Clarinet Concerto No 1 (with Janet Hilton, soloist) and Brahms' Variations on St Anthony Chorale.

- 11.35 *Concerto for Violin* de Marinetti, part two, Peter Doherty (violin) and Paul Hamburger in Howell's work.

- 12.15 *Midday Prom*: Part one, Weber's Clarinet Concerto No 1 (with Janet Hilton, soloist) and Brahms' Variations on St Anthony Chorale.

- 1.00 News.

- 1.05 *Six Continents*: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.

- 1.10 *Midday Prom*: Part two, Weber's Clarinet Concerto No 1 (with Janet Hilton, soloist) and Brahms' Variations on St Anthony Chorale.

- 1.20 *World Tonight*: News.

- 1.30 *Week*: Ending a satirical review of the week's news?

- 1.40 *Profile*: A personal portrait.

- 1.50 *Any Questions?* from Northern Ireland with Roy Hattersley, Sir John Blaize-Davison, Claire Brooks, and Tim Pat Coogan.

- 1.55 *Kaleidoscope*, Arts magazine, includes a review of the ITV drama serial, *Kennedy*.

- 1.56 *News*: Travels. The 1,000 days of John F. Kennedy. First of two documentaries about the肯尼迪 presidency. The contributors include J. K. Galbraith, Dean Rusk, Arthur Schlesinger, Theodore Sorensen, Gene Rosow and George McGovern. Includes a look at the Cuban missile crisis. Presented by Edmund Irons.

- 1.57 *National Selection*

- 1.58 *Now You and Yours*: Consumer affairs.

- 1.59 *Top of the Form*: Boston High School Football, Top of the Form for girls (r) 12.55 Weather; Programme News.

- 1.59 *World at One*: News.

- 1.59 *Archers*: 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

- 1.59 *Evening Star*: 1.55 *Police* for Daily Mirror.

- 1.59 *England*: 1.55-1.56 *Financial News*.

- 1.59 *Reflections*: 1.55 *Business*.

- 1.59 *World News*: 1.55 *World News*.

- 1.59 *World Tonight*: News.

- 1.59 *Roundabout*: 1.55 *Arts*.

- 1.59 *Midday Prom*: Part two, Weber's Clarinet Concerto No 1 (with Janet Hilton, soloist) and Brahms' Variations on St Anthony Chorale.

- 1.59 *World Tonight*: News.

- 1.59 *Week*: Ending a satirical review of the week's news?

- 1.59 *Profile*: A personal portrait.

- 1.59 *Any Questions?</i*

